密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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IS TSING HUA PERFORMING ITS INTENDED SERVICE?

INSPIRED by reports which have been in circulation for some time to the effect that Tsing Hua College at Peking, or as it is popularly known the "American Boxer Indemnity School," is no longer fulfilling the service which was intended at the time of its foundation, the American University Club of China has recently conducted an investigation of the institution. The American University Club of China at Shanghai is composed of approximately 500 members, all of them being American and Chinese graduates or former students of American universities and colleges of recognized standing in the United States. The Chinese and American membership is about equally divided and during the present year Mr. H. Y. Moh, the cotton manufacturer, has been president. The investigation of the rumors regarding the present management of the college was made by sending a letter to persons in Peking who are supposed to be in close touch with the affairs of the college and also through personal first-hand investigation by members of the executive committee of the University Club. The letter which was sent out reads as follows:

"The executive committee of the American University Club has instructed me to write you in connection with rumors which have come to their attention regarding Tsing Hua College. The sense of these rumors is that the students of this college are almost exclusively sons of Chinese officials, and that they are admitted on account of the official positions of their parents rather than on account of their own scholastic merits. Furthermore, it is reported that once admitted these students are practically assured of being sent to America, regardless of whether the standard of their work during their term at Tsing Hua is such as to warrant this privilege.

"The Executive Committee of the American University Club of Shanghai will be glad to give you any assistance it can in eradicating these evils, should they exist. The club will appreciate it if you will give it some suggestions as to how it can be of service in this connection." The letter was signed by Mr. Charles J. Ferguson, secretary of the Club."

BEFORE going into the matter of the abuses which have been charged against Tsing Hua something should be said regarding the purpose for which the college was founded. When President Roosevelt secured the passage by Congress of a resolution providing for the return to China of a portion, about G. $12,000,000 of the surplus of the American share of the Chinese Boxer Indemnity,

China on her behalf agreed to use the money in sending a number of her young men to the United States for their higher educations. At that time, however there were very few schools in China qualified to prepare students for entrance to American universities and colleges so it was decided to establish a school at Peking for this purpose. Thus Tsing Hua College came into being and has now developed into one of the leading institutions of learning in the land. It is located about ten miles out of Peking at the foot of the Western Hills and has a campus and group of buildings surpassed by few educational institutions in Asia. The school is under the nominal administration of a Chinese president but the control is vested in a committee of three, one American, a member of the American Legation, and two Chinese from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At the present time the school has more than 400 students divided into six classes, two in middle school, three in high school and one in the college. A plan for dropping the middle school classes and adding two in the college has been under consideration but has not yet been put into effect. The faculty is composed of Chinese and Americans of generally high attainments in their respective lines. Between 100 and 150 graduates are sent to America annually.

NOW for something about the criticisms and the results of the University Club's investigation! In the first place students are supposed to be admitted to the school on a quota basis from the standpoint of the provinces, and before admission they are required to pass a test as to fitness. The charge contained in the University Club's letter that the student body is largely made up of the sons of officials seems to have been generally sustained. One reply to the University Club's letter said. "It is possible that in designating students to take these tests the provinces show preference to the sons of prominent or influential persons. If so this is a difficult thing to overcome, but the age of admission is gradually being raised by the College, with a consequently increasing emphasis on scholastic qualifications, and it is thought that whatever disadvantage may arise from this method of selection will thereby be eliminated." Another letter received in reply to the University Club's inquiry was more emphatic: "I am authoritatively informed that it is true that the students admitted to Tsing Hua College are mostly sons of Chinese officials. They are however admitted on examination, but as they enter the institution at an early age they are possibly as well equipped as the average Chinese student of the same age. Gradually the requirements for admission are being advanced so that as years go by the institution will become a college rather than a combination of preparatory school and college."

THE other charge that after once being admitted to Tsing Hua the students are practically assured of being sent to America regardless of their scholastic attainments, has also been generally sustained, according to the replies received from the University Club's inquiry. One letter answered this criticism as follows: "Students once admitted are held to a high standard of scholarship and are dropped from the institution if they fall below this standard. It is true that few are dropped but it is also true, I am informed that the students in the College are as a rule very hard working and maintain a very creditable level of scholarship. It is therefore, correct to say that once admitted the students are practically assured of being sent to America. In fact, under the present system there is more or less of an obligation on the part of the College to send them if they successfully complete the course of study, as the purpose for which the College was organized was to prepare students for study in America." Another reply received to this question was, "it is true that the graduates of the college are being assured of being sent to America, but the course is rigid as compared with the curricula of other colleges in China and I am told that the students work very hard in fact, one of the problems, in connection with the college is to strike a good working balance between study and recreation."

AND now for suggestions regarding methods of improvement! Among the letters received which give suggestions for correcting abuses at the college two are most interesting, one coming from an American and the other from a Chinese. The American is a man who has resided in China for practically twenty years and in that time has made a most thorough study of the commercial diplomatic and educational relations of China and America and whose name is well known on both sides of the Pacific. He writes: "The only suggestion I might have to offer in regard to correction of the situation is to abolish Tsing Hua College as a school for the training of indemnity students, and substitute a Board of Examiners for the examination of applicants from all schools in China, which I believe would be the only effective way of answering the criticisms lodged against the methods employed in selecting students for training at Tsing Hua." The other letter which was written by a Chinese comes from a man who is himself a returned student from the United States who has become a leader in the modern commercial and industrial life of his country. He says: "The President (of Tsing Hua) being appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is always submissive to the Minister and Vice-Minister. The worst thing about the administration is that the executive head knows nothing about education. Mr. Y. T. Tsur was the only president the institution ever had who was trained in education. Under the circumstances it is useless to talk about improvements. The raising of the standard and other improvements are very necessary, but without a fundamental reform in the system of administration nothing can be done with good results. The present system headed by three is absurd, unknown anywhere in the world. At such a time of unrest and troubles it is mighty difficult to pick out the best students and conduct the educational business in a most satisfactory and commendable manner, worthy of the goodwill of the American people. In my opinion a board of directors is necessary, to be composed of both Chinese and Americans, with a national reputation, specially trained and experienced in education, the Chinese not necessarily old Tsing Hua graduates or returned students, who should be jointly appointed by the American Legation and the Ministries of Education and Foreign Affairs. The Board should in turn elect a President, preferably a returned student, but not necessarily a Tsing Hua graduate for the time being. All matters of importance should come within the power of a strong and efficient president who has the Board in the background and it is only then that real improvements will be possible."

THE American University Club of Shanghai is to be commended for its courage in bringing to the attention of both Americans and Chin-

ese the serious situation which has developed in the selection of students for advanced training in the United States and the fact that there is now a measure in Congress providing for the return of the final balance of G. $15,000,000 remaining in the American share of the Boxer Indemnity makes the above information of special importance. We have of course no criticism to make of the scholastic abilities of the sons of officials. As students they probably rate as high as any other Chinese young men but the principle involved in practically limiting the students in Tsing Hua to the sons of officials is wrong and foreign to the democratic inspiration and ideals of both China and the United States. Apparently the serious situation has been in existence for some time and there is naturally considerable wonder on the part of the American residents of China that the American Minister at Peking and the State Department at Washington have not done something to correct the abuse. Undoubtedly they have the power for the money which is used in support of the school while coming from the Chinese maritime customs, was returned to China through Congressional enactment. And from the standpoint of China there should be an even more emphatic protest, and we have no doubt that when the facts become known this protest will make itself heard in Peking. There are now a considerable number of high grade colleges, private and governmental, in China and the fact that the graduates of these schools are practically barred from participating in the benefits of the American return of the Boxer Indemnity surplus is wrong, vitally wrong, and works an injustice upon the youth of China generally. If any class of individuals in China should be able financially to send their children abroad for an education, it should be the officials of the country, but instead of shouldering the burden privately they seem to have shifted it to the American Boxer fund as administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking and with the full knowledge and consent of the American Minister. There is something radically wrong here and we have no doubt that the abuse will be corrected somewhat along the lines suggested by the correspondence above when the facts become generally known.

SIR JOHN JORDAN, AND THE LIKIN PROBLEM

THE full text of the speech of Sir John Jordan, sometime His Britannic Majesty's Minister to Peking and later President of the China Association, delivered at the annual dinner of that organization held on November 7 in London, has been only recently received in Shanghai. Brief reports of the speech were, of course, received a month ago. These led to a pleasant anticipation of reading the address as a whole. The resumé of the conditions in China presented contains little that is not commonly known by those who reside in the Far East. The significance of the events themselves as interpreted by one so well qualified as Sir John Jordan becomes greater and the events themselves at times take on a new meaning. Attention was called to the fact that the seriousness of the situation in China nowadays lies not so much in the general upheaval which is after all by no means unprecedented but in the fact that now for the first time Europe is quite unable to oppose a united front to Chinese confusion. "The war itself weakened the respect for the foreigner," says Sir John, "and the consequences of the war have gone far to destroy it." This opinion we ourselves have previously advanced; it is comforting, however, to feel that the home governments are waking up to the changed conditions. The action of the American government in instructing Admiral Phelps to place guards on American steamers on the Yangtse river to reply when fired upon, and the order to the Commanders of American gunboats to "beat off at all hazards attacks by native brigands and military units" are commented upon with unqualified approval. The speaker left no one in doubt as to his position and that of the China Association as a whole on the at present little mooted question of extraterritoriality abolition; no treaty rights of this nature can at present be abandoned or modified. "The treatment which the Russians have received is a painful warning against anything of the kind." On the subject of Parliament and the new President Sir John is equally brief and pointed: "The Parliament migrates from place to place, drawing its salary impartially from the different parties and finding its presidential elections a welcome opportunity of supplementing its income." The election of Tsao Kun "brings out in its true light the dominating influence of the so-called militarists in the Councils of the Capital. For some years past the Presidents have been figureheads carrying out the policy of the Military party under a Republican guise. Now the Tuchuns have thrown off the mask and have elevated one of their own number to the headship of the State."

THE subject of the agreement reached in the Washington Conference in reference to the Customs increase and the abolition of Likin receives more attention from the former British Envoy than any other single topic. He points out that the decisions arrived at in reference to both extraterritoriality and the two-and-a-half percent increase of the Customs revenue are "based upon the British treaty of 1902, and did little more than reproduce and expand the language of that document."

THE history of Likin is not as ancient as the complicated nature of its application might lead one to think. It has for many years however been an unfailing source of irritation. Since the middle of the last century it has caused no end of trouble and protest. Likin is inland tax on the transit of goods. Like the Maritime Customs it originated in its present form contemporaneously with the Taiping Rebellion. Funds were needed for suppressing that revolt, and in 1852 the governor of Shantung instituted the tax for that purpose. By about 1863 the system had been extended throughout China. Foreigners have protested time and again not at the idea of paying any tax but because the local collectors have had such large powers, particularly in reference to rates of exchange. The original tax was one-tenth of one percent on the value of the goods; but merchandise passing through several provinces is taxed at times as high as twenty percent of its value. It has been estimated that the total sum collected is some thirty millions of taels per year. Both local and foreign trade suffer from this method of taxation but to the present no relief has been possible owing chiefly to the fact that while the Maritime Customs is under the Central government Likin is under the Provincial.

THE treaty between Great Britain and China signed on September 5, 1902, by Sir James Mackay and their Excellencies Lu Hai-huan and Sheng Hsuan-huai, and commonly called the Mackay Treaty, provides in Article VIII for the com-

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plete abolition of the Likin system. This article in sixteen sections is longer than all the rest of the treaty combined going as it does into details of ways and means. The British government in exchange for the abolition of Likin charges consented to "allow a surtax, in excess of the Tariff rates for the time being in force to be imposed on foreign goods imported by British subjects and a surtax in addition to the export duty on Chinese produce destined for export abroad or coastwise." On October 8, 1903 – thirteen months later—commercial treaties were signed by China with the United States and Japan in which agreements were made similar to those in the English treaty. During the twenty years and more which have passed since the signatures on these treaties dried, no effective steps have been taken by China toward the abolition of the troublesome Likin dues. And so at the Washington Conference was signed on February 6, 1922, a treaty between the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and Portugal, relating to the Chinese Customs tariff. Article II of the Treaty reads as follows:

"IMMEDIATE steps shall be taken, through a Special Conference, to prepare the way for the speedy abolition of likin and for the fulfillment of the other conditions laid down in Article VIII of the Treaty of September 5th, 1902, between Great Britain and China, in Article IV and V of the Treaty of October 8, 1903, between the United States and China, and in Article I of the Supplementary Treaty of October 8,1903, between Japan and China, with a view to levying the surtaxes provided for in those articles.

"THE Special Conference shall be composed of representatives of the Signatory Powers, and of such other Powers as may desire to participate, and may adhere to the present Treaty, in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII, in sufficient time to allow their representatives to take part. It shall meet in China within three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty, on a day and at a place to be designated by the Chinese government." To this Article Sir John Jordan referred when, after speaking of the "misapprehension in regard to the Customs increase," he added: "People have been speculating about the use to be made of the money, as if it were to become a liquid asset the moment the treaty is ratified. . . In other words the imposition of the additional 2 1/2 percent Customs duty is to be part of the scheme which stipulates that immediate steps shall be taken to prepare the way for the speedy abolition of likin, and the application of the proceeds is a matter left entirely to the determination of the Conference. A Conference which imposed the additional tax, irrespective of reduction or abolition of likin, would fail to carry out the spirit of the Washington Agreement, and would act in violation of the Treaty of 1902, on which the agreement is explicitly based."

IT is wise for as well informed a student of China's problems as is the former British Minister to sound this note of warning more especially as the condition upon which the two-and-a-half percent surtax can be collected, i. e. the total abolition of the Likin system, is completely overlooked by the former Minister of Finance, Mr. Chang Ying-hua, in a pamphlet which he has recently published. Mr. Chang has recently served as chairman of a Commission at Peking for the study of the financial problems of the government and has asserted, according to Sir John Jordan, "that the proceeds from the 2 1/2 percent surtax can be utilized without reference to the abolition of likin, and proposes that a new loan of £ 120,000,000, secured on the Customs, should be floated by the Peking government." Such a statement is indeed surprising. Reference to the previously mentioned treaties with England in 1902, with the United States and Japan in 1903, and the Nine Power Washington Treaty should quickly disabuse Mr. Chang of such an error of mortal mind and financial judgement.

AS far as the last-named treaty is concerned it must not be forgotten that France, for reasons of its own, has not as yet ratified it. Accordingly no Special Conference can be held as provided in Articles II and III of that treaty. At present an effective five percent ad valorem duty is paid to the Maritime Customs. Should France ever decide to ratify the treaty, should a Special Conference be called according to the provisions mentioned above, should there arise in China a government which could fittingly be described as the "Central government," and should such a government be able to conclude and *carry out* an agreement with the Provincial governments which would permit of an actual and permanent abolition of the Likin system—then, and not till then, arrangements might be effected by which China might be permitted not only to collect an effective five percent ad valorem duty, but also the two-and-a-half percent surtax, and moreover in accordance with Article III of the Washington Tariff Treaty "in case of certain articles of luxury which, in the opinion of the Special Conference, can bear a

greater increase without unduly impeding trade, the total surtax may be increased but may not exceed 5 per centum ad valorem." This last would mean the raising of the tariff on certain commodities listed as luxuries to an effective ten percent ad valorem—a consummation devoutly wished by many of China's financiers who are confounded at present by the chaos which exists in money matters and who are at their wit's end to find a way to solve the problems of finance and maintain China's territorial and administrative integrity. But when this happy coordination of circumstances will occur heaven only knows!

Militarists Drain China's Railways

BY CHARLES DAILEY

THE Western New Year period fast approaches and those departments of the Chinese government that have foreign loans begin to take stock, for many obligations fall due at this time. Owing to the demands of the military commanders for the upkeep of their swollen armies and the consequent seizure of the revenues of the railways the latter are falling into a state of unrepair that soon will put some of the lines out of business. The Peking-Hankow line is the worst sufferer in this respect. Except for the semiweekly express the equipment is badly run down, while the motive-power and freight cars are fast becoming useless owing to the lack of money for maintenance.

The daily receipts of all the fourteen state-owned railways are in most part confiscated at the source by the military commanders, who exact their toll and then turn back to the railway what they consider sufficient to meet operating expenses. This sum is steadily decreasing, although the volume of traffic for the year now drawing to a close shows an increase.

The Peking-Hankow line has the largest earnings, the receipts for six months having been $11,461,672. Yet this is the line that is in the worst physical condition. From its revenues, Wu Pei-Fu seized for his military needs—now greatly increased—the receipts of the lower half of the line, while Tsao Kun, as the supertuchun of Chihli, Shantung and Honan, gathered in the earnings of the northern section. With Wu Pei-Fu succeeding to the berth vacated by Tsao Kun on his elevation to the Presidency and at the same time retaining his command of the Upper Yangtze military operations, with vast armies afield south of the Yellow river, it is likely that all the receipts of this railway are allocated to him, although it is possible that Tsao Kun still participates, inasmuch as Wu Pei-Fu made a demand in early December for the sum of $5,540,000 to meet fifteen months' arrears of pay for his troops. This the President was unable to grant, although requesting the Ministry of Finance to provide it.

The sum of $540,000 might be found in some manner, yet it is perhaps only a coincidence that this demand was followed by an effort by the Ministry of Finance to raise a loan of $5,000,000 through the Bank of China for the ostensible relief of the legations abroad. It was proposed that the Bank of China became the depository of sufficient of the Customs collections to cover the loan, but the foreign Powers looked askance at this, as at the moment Sun Yat-Sen was threatening to seize the Canton customs and the prospect of a surplus over and above the requirements to meet the loans already placed on the Customs seemed to be endangered.

How much of the receipts of the railways the militarists now retain and what proportion they turn back to the railways is a very difficult matter to establish. It was in fact the desire to get control of the Ministry of Communications, long held by Chang Tso-Lin, that caused the war of 1922, in which the Chihli army, led by Wu Pei-Fu, was victorious.

When a crisis was reached in the Ministry of Communications in connection with the reorganization loans of the railway and telegraph departments, still being discussed by a commission, which proposes to transfer them to the Maritime Customs under the increase authorized by the Washington Conference, the Ministry sent a memorandum to the government showing the status of affairs and asking for a remedy.

It was shown that after a careful investigation the railways were found to be pledged for foreign and domestic loans to the amount of $730,000,000, and for materials about $40,000,000. After paying some $50,000,000 and interest on the loan account and $20,000,000 on the material account, there remained a deficit of between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000. It was pointed out that there is an additional drain upon the railways by the payment of $15,000,000 to the Ministry of Finance.

The telegraphs have been seized in most of the provinces for the enrichment of the local leaders and there is not sufficient left for operation and maintenance. The Telegraph Administration owes $51,000,000 on foreign and domestic loans and $7,000,000 for materials. Because of the retention of telegraph revenues the administration is able to obtain only about $7,500,000 annually and consequently will close the year with a deficit of $6,000,000.

Unless remedial steps are taken immediately, said the memorandum of the Ministry of Communications, the revenues will decrease daily and no funds will be available for the necessary repairs and for other urgent needs. It cites thefts of supplies from the Peking-Hankow railway, poor operation and the resultant delays in traffic. All the lines are in need of new supplies and repair material for the tracks to make them safe, while the bridges are sadly in need of attention.

In conclusion, the report urged the holding of a conference that shall include the provincial governors and military commanders, and in addition a thorough reorganization of the railway administration. Attention also was called not only to the abuse of the transit privileges by the traveling of the military officials and soldiers, together with the free carriage of their supplies, but also to the custom of the military commanders to ship commercial freight as military supplies, pocketing the money paid by the private shippers so accommodated.

General Yen Hsi-shan, Military and civil governor of Shansi, in replying to the invitation to the conference, wrote that it would be useless as it would not remedy the evils. For that reason he thought it a waste of time to attend. China's model governor, who has held the office since the foundation of the republic and keeps his province free of bandits and other evil-doers, remitting regularly to Peking instead of constantly extorting money from it, as do the others, has a reputation for frank and truthful speaking, as well as of action.

As a matter of course, the call for a conference brought no response from the military commanders, who wanted it to fail. There was held, however, a meeting of the various superintendents and heads of departments. Not all the results of this conference have been announced, since some of the recommendations require to be referred to the Cabinet, where the influence of the militarists probaby are sufficient to have most of them nullified.

One of the decisions of the conference was to increase the passenger and freight rates on the Peking-Mukden, Tientsin-Pukow, Peking-Hankow, Peking-Suiyuan and Shanghai-Nanking lines. Although no official announcement has been issued at the time this article was written, it is understood a uniform increase of ten percent has been authorized by the Ministry of Communications. The increase is wholly unnecessary if entire revenues were available to the railway and it is not justifiable on any other ground. Another decision was to revoke some 5,000 annual passes held by the politicians and their friends. Probably little will be heard of this, since the indications are that the annual passes for 1924 are now being prepared in great numbers.

It is pointed out that in former days free and indiscriminate transportation of soldiers on the Tientsin-Pukow line was a privilege granted only to the soldiers of General Chang Hsun, where his influence was maintained during his lifetime, and there were then only several thousand free passengers monthly. The evil of free transportation of the military has grown to such an extent, as pointed out in the memorandum of the Ministry, that the enforced transportation of soldiers on the four government-owned lines in North China now reaches the amazing total of 150,000 passengers monthly, not counting the innumerable special cars that are provided at the demand of the high military officials.

Calculating the value of the transportation at the low rate of $2 a passenger, the memorandum says the result is a loss of $3,600,000 a year to the four railways concerned. The estimate of the railway administration gives the following monthly figures of free transportation: Peking-Hankow line, 47,800; Tientsin-Pukow line, 20,000; Peking-Suiyuan 36,000, and the Peking-Mukden line 16,000. For the latter line the figures only include the soldier traffic as far as Shanhaikwan, since Marshal Chang Tso-Lin has seized all that part of the line in Manchuria and does as he pleases with it, making no remittances whatever, to the Ministry of Communications.

These figures are not for the necessary movements of troops, but are purely the private transportation of individual soldiers and their friends. On some of the roads it is often impossible for a fare-paying passenger to obtain a seat, while the dining-cars are so crowded with the soldiers and their baggage that it is with difficulty that the bona-fide passenger can obtain a seat even to enjoy a meal. The farepaying passengers suffer great discomfort as it is, and the news that a ten percent increase is to be asked of them is not likely to be received with enthusiasm.

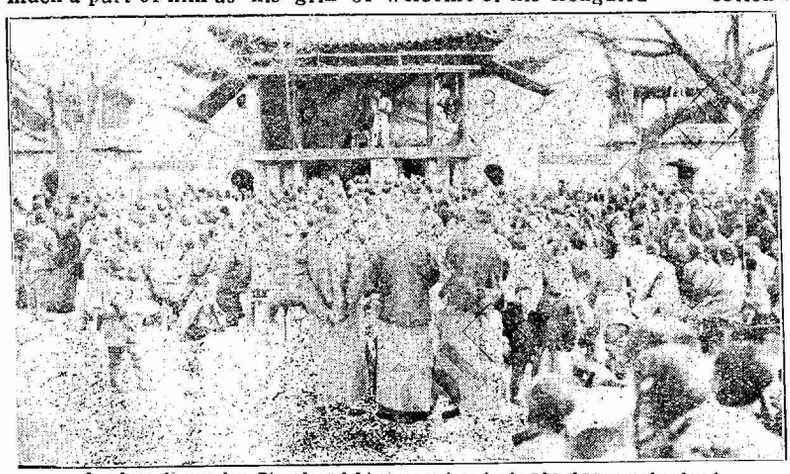
The great mystery to the foreigners in China is that the Chinese people stand for so much at the hands of their corrupt officials, who if not militarists are dominated by them. Whoever wins the prize in *The China Weekly Review's* contest for a peace plan for China probably will be the one who presents a workable scheme for getting rid of the militarists and their satraps. These simply create wars in order to justify large armies on which to fatten by grafting on their pay.

At the very moment this is being written great bodies of newly recruited soldiers are being moved into Kiangsu province to aid Marshal Chi Hsieh-Yung in his cherished plan of driving General Lu Yung-Hsiang from his office as military governor of Chekiang. When it is pointed out that many of these men are recruited in Northwest China and are transported all the way from Paotu to Nanking, over virtually the whole length of the Peking-Suiyuan and Tientsin-Pukow railways, it will be seen how much greater is the burden thrown on the railways since the writing of the memorandum on which this article is based.

Improving China's Cotton

BY GEORGE SMITH

IT is impossible to conjure up a picture of John Chinaman without thinking of his blue cotton blouse and his flapping blue cotton "slacks," baggy at the waist and knees and tightly bound around the ankles, which are just as much a part of him as his grin of welcome or his elongated finger nails. But when you multiply John Chinaman some three hundred and fifty million times and take into consideration that all his fast growing progeny, his brothers and sisters as well as his cousins and aunts, all wear the same sort of clothing, it will be easily seen that he requires a superabundance of blue cotton cloth.



A play given by Nanking University students demonstrating better living conditions

After even only a short residence in the Orient it is possible to appreciate the truth of the missionary's remark that no bit of cloth in all the world has served its full usefulness until it has been transported to China. Clothes of many hues, breadths and textures finally find their way to Cathay, either through the ragpickers bundle or via the missionaries' hamper sent out from home. China with her immense population must find clothes for them all, and sometimes she has a very hard time doing it.

The actual cotton raised in China, according to the last annual report by the Ministry of Agriculture in Peking was considerably less than two-thirds of her total requirements, hence the additional third had either to be imported in the bale ready for ginning, or else in the manufactured cloth. The latter in most instances was too expensive to meet the slim purses of the merchants and their customers; while the former was done only by large syndicates who made but a mere two or three percent turnover on the transaction.

For many years China has needed more and better cotton. The mill owners have been clamoring for "clear strains," which would not break constantly on the looms due to continuous imperfections, and when woven would have a more elastic fibre. It was with the idea of perfecting Chinese cotton that a bureau of research was opened in Nanking University some three years ago, under the auspices of the Cotton Mill Owners Association of China and the Shanghai Cotton Anti-adulteration association who contributed jointly some $28,000 for improvement work. Mr. J. B. Griffing who previously had been employed in making a survey of the Pima (Egyptian) Cotton community of Arizona, was placed in charge. The bureau was largely concerned with the importation of certain strains of American cotton and acclimatizing them to Chinese climate and soil so that their yield would be similar to that in the United States.

It was no new thing to import the best American seed into China but the problem was to grow the seed under the proper conditions after it was imported. In speaking of the difficulties involved, Mr. Griffing told me that although the efforts to introduce American cotton into China had been carried on for twenty-five years, it was not until the present that the original quality and character had been maintained. The general experience was apparent success at first, followed by degeneration, even below the grade of Chinese cotton, in a very short time.

As a result of numerous importations, specimens of degenerate American cotton are now widely distributed and can be found in nearly every field of Chinese cotton, except where an enterprising farmer hoes out such plants, disgusted by their appearance.

The experience of the United States Department of Agriculture in acclimatizing cotton from foreign countries had indicated the certainty of a radical change in the behavior of the cotton plants when brought to a new environment,—the change being largely degenerative. By careful selection it was possible to develop new strains out of the introduced stock that have proved themselves to be well adapted to the new climate, and some of the best varieties of cotton now grown in the United States have such an origin. The selective period takes frequently as long as from five to thirteen years, as in the case of the famous Pima cotton which was derived originally from Egyptian stock.

Mr. Griffing stated that a similar selective process was utilized in selecting the best strains from the cotton imported into China. The essence of the present problem, however, was time, i. e. the creation of an improved seed supply adapted to the climate of the country, together with a speedy introduction on a commercial basis.

"The plan of the acclimatization work was organized, therefore, on a more extensive scale and in a more thorough going manner than has probably heretofore ever been attempted," said Mr. Griffing. "Thousands of plants were selected and their product studied in order to give a larger working stock of material. Then when selected seed was produced, its planting was guarded in such a way as to give a maximum multiplication of the desired strains.

"To summarize briefly the work of the three years, we may say that two strains of American cotton, the Trice and the Acala have been successfully acclimatized by a process of severe selection involving a careful study of some 12,500 individual plants and their produce and progeny,—hundreds

Demonstrating value of foreign steel plow, at Ling-I-hsien, Shantung

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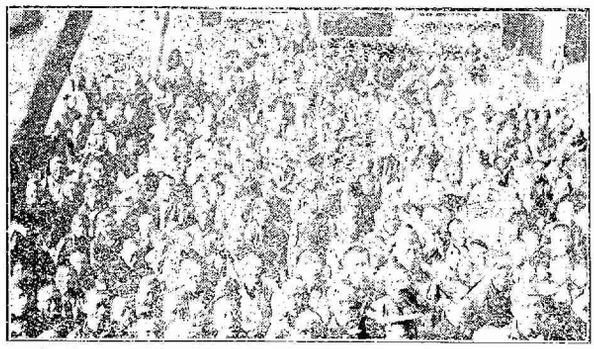
Ling-l-hsien cotton market

of rows and plots. The improved strains have been multiplied into a seed supply which in 1923 was planted on 740 mow, (Chinese acres), of pure seed producing farms, besides a distribution to 1,820 farmers and an exportation to other experiment stations of 5,200 catties. Three new improved varieties of Chinese cotton have been originated of which one has a quality of lint that promises to be equal to American cotton. In accomplishing this result more than 40,000 selections have been made. The seed supply of these improved strains will reach a commercial basis in 1924."

Even after the clear strains were developed, manifestly superior to the former short staple Chinese cotton, considerable difficulty was experienced in proving to the Chinese farmer that the American seed was superior. Mr. Griffing stated that since the majority of farmers depend absolutely for their living on a comparatively small area of land, the margin of subsistence is so small that they are manifestly unwilling to assume any additional risks. Any new crop, even though it appears to give promise of greater returns, is tried with reluctance, and then only on a very small area, since the farmer believes that only the crops which he has grown all his life may be counted upon for his livelihood.



In front of local theater where play was given by students

Although the farmers in the province of Anwhei were amazed at the size of the American boll, and were fully convinced of its greater yield and value, they were reluctant to try to raise it for fear that it would be stolen by their less fortunate neighbors. A quiet investigation revealed the facts that petty banditry and thieving were so prevalent in parts of the area that the cotton was picked from the fields at night, unless gathered by the farmer himself prematurely.

Mr. Griffing stated that the Nanking University Extension teachers were frequently looked upon with ill concealed suspicion as being agents of scheming officials attempting to work some new ruse for extorting money. When the plan of giving out tickets good for a small quantity of the improved seed was tried, the farmers in the neighborhood of Hochow refused to accept them, since a previous distribution of mysterious tickets had turned out to be the forerunner of a special tax collection. At Wukiang many of the farmers were afraid to accept any of the free seed samples, their objection being that local officials under the guise of agricultural improvement had recently made a free distribution of mulberry trees and later returned to collect them at trebled value.

Added to these and many other problems was the conservatism which is characteristic of the farmer group throughout the world, but here intensified by illiteracy, age old customs, farm practices ingrained with superstitions and the indifference of city landlords who control the cropping policy of their tenants and resent any change in the fixed habits of rent collection.

But even after the seed was grown, sifted and cleansed of its impurities, even after the farmer learned by practical demonstration in their own fields the greater yield and consequently the greater price paid for their crops, it has been extremely difficult to get them to use the new seed in preferance to the old. Many methods were utilized to popularize the purchase of American "Million Dollar" seed, which was sold at a reduction.

During the autumn at cotton picking time country fairs and exhibits were held, giving a display of the improved products. The improved cotton was ginned before the eyes of the countrymen by a modern gin, and pictorial charts illustrated the benefits to be derived from growing cotton, together with graphic pictures of the improved methods for growing it. One interesting feature of the various country fairs which were held at eleven different points throughout China's Cotton Belt, was the staging of a play in which the advantages of growing improved cotton were set forth in dramatic fashion. These plays, which in many respects were similar to the old English and French "Miracle Plays," were written by the students of Nanking University. Both comedy and tragedy elements were introduced and the hero always won his way successfully out of almost insurmountable difficulties through the growing of this new foreign cotton! The audiences were able to understand the lessons much better when they were given in dramatic form, and returned to their farms with the idea firmly implanted in their minds that they too could succeed, just the same as the hero in the play.

The most helpful channel of extension, however, has been found to be the country mission stations, which, manned by trained educators and pastors, often foreign, are always working for the community improvement. Agricultural workers introduced, (and proper introductions are always indispensable), through other channels often find the farmers predisposed to suspect some form of tax increase, and to resent with fear all offers of help. The mission they trust for they learned in the times of famine and sickness that the mission works for their good without mercenary motives.

According to Mr. Griffing, the majority of the experiment stations developed outside of Nanking so far, owe their growth and success to the introductions by and cooperation of mission workers. Other mission stations in many places are endeavoring to establish pure seed introduction centers on their own responsibility by using the improved seed of the University. To this end many of the mission stations send their teachers and pastors to the Nanking University School, in order to give them an opportunity to study cotton culture and extension methods. The various mission bodies with their large number of out-stations ramifying throughout every important rural district constitute a machinery for extension in China that is unequalled. In several provinces, particularly in western Kiangsu and Anwhei, there are considerable areas of so called "wild land" that at present grow nothing but grass, and are valuable only for grazing purposes. Mr. Griffing contends that this condition exists, due partly to the great difficulty involved in breaking sod land and putting it under cultivation, and partly because many areas once cultivated reverted to natural conditions when practically depopulated during the Taiping rebellion, and have not yet been settled to the point of intensive cultivation.

During last Spring, University of Nanking students ploughed quickly and rapidly a wide area in the vicinity of Purple mountain and prepared the land for an excellent stand of cotton. The establishing of this precedent opened up a considerable field of opportunity in the expansion of the cotton growing area.

Already certain gentry farmers, with the aid of a foreign plow and a few implements of cultivation have taken advantage of this opportunity and have opened up areas of this low priced upland, which being high and well drained is eminently suited for cotton production.

If China can be made to produce long staple cotton in sufficiently large quantities, in future years it may prove a serious factor in the cotton markets of the world, since cotton can be grown and harvested cheaper on the average in China than in any other country in the world In several of the treaty ports, notably Shanghai, there are several large spinning mills operated by foreigners and backed by foreign capital, which can be expanded easily to meet any increase. With the advent of the "American Acclimatized" or "Million Dollar Cotton" as developed by Mr. Griffing, the future of these spinning mills looks especially bright, since John Chinaman and his whole family are probably the greatest consumers of cotton cloth in the world. The demand is here. The next question is to supply it. Mr Griffing believes that is possible.

Peking, December 12, 1923.

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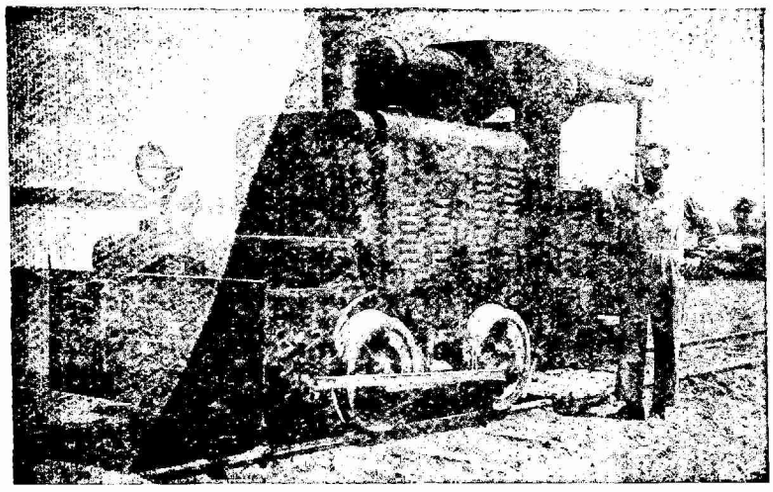

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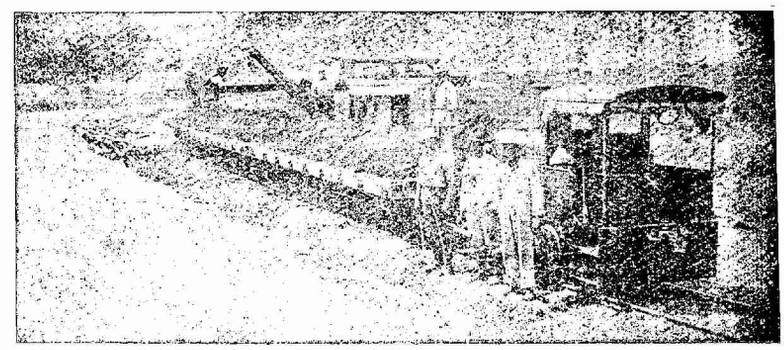

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The Volunteer Corps in Kwangtung

BY HIN WONG

FIFTY thousand business men may be summoned to arms in Kwangtung for the defense of their provincial capital within 24 hours, should circumstances demand, according to a well-known merchant of Canton.

Canton and districts of more importance have a joint force of merchant volunteers numbering more than 50,000, all equipped with uniforms and modern arms and trained in military science and tactics in accordance with drill regulations of the ministry of war of the Chinese Republic.

Naturally the Merchants' Volunteer Corps of Canton City, the commanding officer of which being ex-officio the commander-in-chief of all similar bodies throughout the province, is best organized, equipped, trained, and most efficient. The development of this force, when traced, may be of interest to those who are looking for the brighter side of Canton.

In the early days of the Chinese Revolution in Canton, 1911-1912, the shops in Canton were more than once the free commissariat of the combatting forces, whose appropriation of articles did not necessarily confine itself to food and other military provisions. To protect themselves many local business men then sought co-operation with one another and thus formed among themselves a sort of personal alliance for mutual protective purpose. Upon gradual restoration of order in 1912, the more enterprising and progressive merchants in Canton, headed by Chan Lim Pak, Chinese agent of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation in Shameen, applied for permission from the central government in Peking to incorporate themselves into a military unit with privilege to carry arms for local defense and the maintenance of law and order. The Peking ministry of war sanctioned the organization, providing for military training of civilians in Canton in accordance with its regulations. The first commander-in-chief of the Canton Volunteer Corps was Tsen Pak-chu, a well-known Cantonese insurance agent. Colonel-in-Chief Tsen died in 1915 virtually on duty as chief volunteer guardian of peace in Canton, as he was accidentally shot in Dutch Folly, Haichu, Canton, when watching a peace conference between rival factions which ended in more war.

The Canton Merchants' Volunteer Corps registered in 1912 but 1500 members. At present the corps has ten regiments of about 1300 men each, some 700 being regular members who have the privilege of keeping their own arms and 600 recruits. The regimental quarters are scattered through the ten principal police districts of Canton and battalion quarters in important places within the district. All regimental quarters have their own homes or barracks and their total real property and common equipments in the several quarters amount to nearly a million dollars. In order to become a member of the corps, a candidate must become a recruit for at least six months of special drill and training taking place usually in the mornings so as to be of convenience to the business men who have work during the day. Before one may become a recruit, he must satisfy the chief instructor that he is more than 20 and below 45 years old, recommended by two firms which will be responsible for his contribution of some $300 for his initiation fees, uniform, and arms, and must be able to pass a mental and physical examination intended to test one's ability to undertake the training successfully. When a recruit is able to pass all tests and attend all the lectures and practice provided for in a course of instruction of six months, he will be given a certificate entitling him to become a regular member of the corps and receive his arms. As a rule the management of a business firm or office usually pays for and keeps the arms, allowing its representative to take them out when required for duty. A few firms have as many as thirty men in the corps.

The headquarters of the Canton Merchants' Corps is located at Saae Kwa Yuan or Watermelon Garden in the heart of Canton City. It comprises an administrative building, a drill ground, and other minor improvements. Outside the drill ground there is a theater for the social interest of the members of the corps. The lands and buildings, because of their present situation and according to present value, are worth nearly a million dollars, conservatively figured. The ordinary work of the headquarters is entrusted to a chief instructor and seven instructors, receiving from $80 to $150 each, and a staff of clerks and janitors of about 20 in all. The other officers of the corps are all honorary and staffed in accordance with army regulations.

The officers of the Canton Merchants' Volunteer Corps include a colonel-in-chief, two lieutenant-colonels, a chief of staff, a commissary-general, a judge advocate, a quartermaster general, and a chief inspector, and their aides. A colonel is in command in each of the ten regiments in the city. The regimental and battalion officers are similar in rank and duty with those of a regular army.

Chan Lim Pak, a former president of the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton, is the present colonel-in-chief of the Canton Merchants' Volunteer Corps. He is one of the principal organizers of the corps and, with his brother Chan Lim Chung, and Kwok Sin Chow, Wong Loo Tong, and other leading Cantonese business men, has contributed largely to the present success and popularity of the organization in this southern capital. Mr. Chan also holds a commission from Peking as a major-general, a rank given him in consideration of his service with the corps.

The corps first came to popular attention in 1915 when Canton had a flood inundating the greater part of the city. Because of its thorough organization and its possession of arms, the members were able not only to undertake relief measures but also to protect the citizens from being encroached upon by outsiders who would not hesitate to take advantage of their neighbor's misfortune. Recently it became the chief defender of the city of Canton when the civil governor called upon the corps to turn out in arms to check the lawlessness of the mercenary troops imported into Canton for factional warfare. The corps took up active duty for nearly three months, succeeding in minimizing disorder and chaos in Canton. Of course, certain military units do not welcome the co-operation of the citizen soldiers, and the reason is obvious.

The morale of the corps in Canton, generally speaking, is good. From the records of its quarterly target practice the members are pretty efficient in their handling of arms. As the members of the corps provide their own uniforms without depending on any person for support, it is natural that the best uniformed troops in Canton are the volunteers.

Outside Canton, similar organizations may be found in Sheklung, Fatshan, and a score of other important cities and towns. The merchants in the districts receive their warrants for forming volunteers under the Canton charter by being a part of the central organization in Canton. In the smaller places the largest unit is a battalion.

The merchants' volunteers, to avoid mixing into politics, do not participate in political demonstrations held in the city from time to time. The volunteers, in spite of their character more for public than group service, are not supported by the government to any extent other than by goodwill. For a time many regimental and battalion quarters were located in the temples of their respective wards and districts. Upon the decision of the followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to confiscate all these temples in order to raise funds to swell their war chest, the merchants' volunteers had to buy back their quarters in order to avoid eviction. On one occasion, at least, it was feared that the merchants' volunteers corps in Canton would come into armed conflicts with the Municipality. The regiment at the Poultry Market one day in September found its barrack sold by the municipal department of finance notwithstanding the desire of the members to retain it upon payment of the upset price fixed. The regiment had to oppose the transfer by calling its men to arms. A Yunnanese military officer, however, saved the embarrassment to all by offering to buy back from the intended purchaser the barrack confiscated and sold by the government in its pressing needs for money.

Canton, December 1, 1923

Yellow River Project Shown in Film

Many people were present on December 13, 14, 15, at the Carlton Theater, to view the special picture "Turning the Yellow River" which illustrates the work of diverting the Yellow River, otherwise, known as China's "River of Sorrow", and repairing the break in the Liching Hsien dyke, Shantung. The dyke broke during the flood season of 1921, destroying approximately 500 towns and villages and leaving a quarter of a million people homeless. Paul Page Whitham, head of the Asia Development Company, having the construction work in charge, spent most of his time during the construction in Tsinanfu. Fred Patstone, was the chief engineer of the work.

On November 20, 1922, Civil Governor Hsiung Ping Chih of Shantung signed a contract with the Asia Development Co. to turn the river back into its former course and repair the dykes for $1,500,000. Work was started during December 1922 and the diversion took place on May 15th, 1923. As many as 23,000 laborers were employed at one time. After the diversion, the dykes were completed and the work was maintained during the August floods. Finally, on October 20, the work was accepted by the Shantung authorities. This is the first time that modern engineering methods have been applied to China's rivers.

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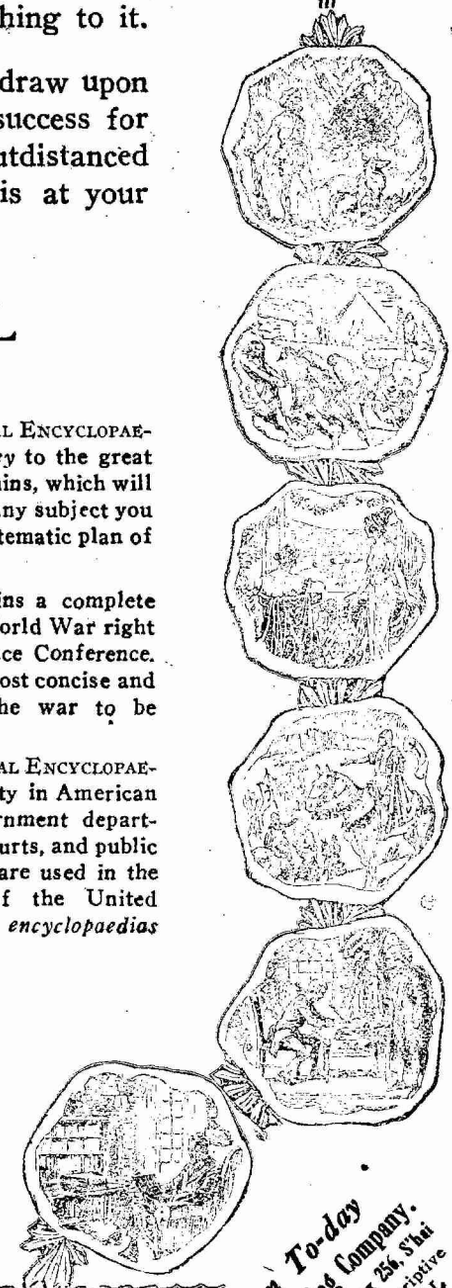

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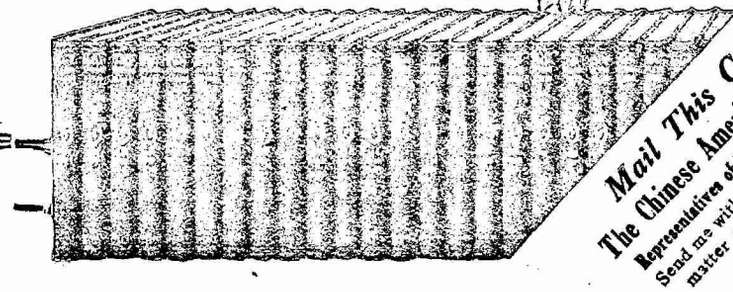

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Who's Who in China

Dr. L. N. Chang
(張履鸞)

Dr. L. N. Chang, a prominent Chinese lawyer in Hankow, was born in Nanking in 1887, and married in 1913. He received his education at St. John's University, Shanghai. While in school Dr. Chang was for some time editor of the St. John's Echo and the World's Chinese Students' Journal. After completing his education, he went to America to pursue higher education on private support. He studied economics and philosophy at the University of Virginia, 1907-8. Later he studied law at Yale University, 1909-11, and obtained the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws. In 1910-11 he was editor of the Chinese Students' Monthly.

Upon his return to China in 1911, he was awarded the degree of Chih Shih by the government. He was co-director of the International Institute at Shanghai, 1911-12. Then he came to Hankow to be co-editor of the Hankow Daily News, English edition. After the revolution in Wuchang which led to the establishment af the Republic, he was acting director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Hankow. Since then he has been legal practitioner at Hankow, and until recently he was the only American trained Chinese lawyer practising in Hankow.

Aside from his practice of law, he is holding a number of important positions. He is legal adviser to the Special Administrative District, which is now administrating the ex-German concession in Hankow; and Councillor to General Wu Pei-fu. During the war he was adviser to the Bureau for Sequestration of Enemy (later Special) properties for Hupeh. In 1918 he was president of the Wuhan Y. M. C. A. and chairman of the Hankow Chinese Volunteer Company.

Mrs. L. N. Chang is also an American returned student. She was born in Soochow, and received her education at McTyeire School, and completed it at Macon Women's College, Virginia, in 1911, at the time Mr. Chang returned to China

Mr. K. Y. Kwong
鄺孫謀字景楊
(K'uang Sun-mou

Mr. K. Y. Kwong, a native of Nanhai Hsien, Kuangtung Province, was born in Canton in 1863, He was one of the first group of young Chinese who was sent to America by the Chinese government to receive modern education.

Mr. Kwong prepared for college in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., from 1877 to 1880. He entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1880 and joined the 1884 class. He returned to China in 1882, before graduation.

From 1882 to 1886 Mr. Kwong was general assistant in the Kaiping Mining Company, Tongshan. From 1886 to 1900 he was assistant engineer in Pekin-Mukden Railway. He was assistant engineer in the Pinghsiang-Chuchow Railwy from 1901 to 1903.

Mr. Kwong rejoined the Peking-Mukden Railway as resident engineer from 1903 to 1905. He was district engineer in the Peking-Kalgan Railway in the fall of 1905—1906.

In the fall of 1906 he became engineer-in-chief of the Canton end of the Canton-Hankow Railway. From 1911 to 1916 he was chief engineer of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway and from 1917 to 1919 that of the Tien'sin-Pukow Railway.

During 1920—1921 Mr. Kwong was shop superintendent of the Peking-Hankow and Peking-Suiyuan Railways. From 1921 to 1922 he was engineer-in-chief of Peking-Suiyuan and consulting engineer of Peking-Hankow Railway. He retired to private life in May 1922.

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Mr. Kwong was conferred in December 1912 the Fifth Order of Chiaho; in November 1913 the Fourth Order of Wenfu; in March 1915 the Fourth Order of Chiaho; in December 1917 Third Order of Chiaho; and in February 1921 the Fourth Order of Paokuang Chiaho.

Mr. Kwong was for sometime president of the Association of Chinese and American engineers and also of the Chinese Engineers' Association. He was also a member of the Commission for the location of railroad lines called by the Ministry of Communications.

Mr. Kwong's permanent address is: Care of Association of Chinese and American Engineers, Nanchitzu, Peking.

Mr. C. S. Shui
水鈞籌字泰貴
(Shuin Chun-shao)

Mr. C. S. Shui was born at Fou Ning Hsien, Kiangsu Province, in 1878. He was one among the first-class graduates of the Peiyang Yu Ts'ai Kuan. After graduation he became a teacher in English of the District School of Hangchow, the capital of Chekiang.

In November 1902 Mr. Shui went to France as a Commercial Attache to Mr. Sun Pao-chi, then Chinese Minister to Berlin. Taking this opportunity to pursue higher education, he entered the Commercial College in Paris and graduated there with the degree of B. A. after four years of study.

In October 1906 Mr. Shui returned to China and was given a position at the Department of Trade in the Board of Commerce. In May 1907 he was appointed at the recommendation of the Board of Foreign Affairs to be Chinese Commercial Commissioner to Germany. In June he was given a concurrent post in the Board of Agriculture, Works and Commerce as an expectant junior secretary.

In December 1908 Mr. Shui was appointed to hold concurrently the position of Second Secretary to the Chinese Minister at Berlin who was no other person than Mr. Sun Pao-chi. In April 1909 he was

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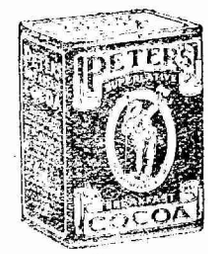

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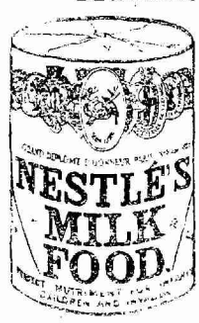

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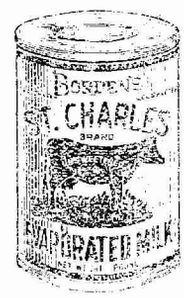

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called back to Peking where he returned to the Board of Agriculture, Works and Commerce.

In July 1909 Mr. Shui was transferred to the Board of Communications to become a French Translator to the Directorate-General of Railways. In August he was given a concurrent position in the Imperial Mausoleum Construction at Hsiling as Railway Transportation Supervisor. In October he was promoted to the rank of Second Class Secretary of the Board.

In January 1910 Mr. Shui was appointed a Compiler of the Councillors' Hall in the Board of Communications. In March 1910 he was appointed director of the Pienlo Railway and in September 1910 he was given a concurrent position of advisor to the Kaifeng-Hsuchow Railway.

In December 1912, the first year of the Republic, Mr. Shui was conferred the Fifth Order of Chiaho and in April 1913 he was transferred and appointed Proctor of the Peking-Hankow Railway. In September 1914 he was conferred the Fifth Order of Wenfu.

In May 1916 Mr. Shui received the Third Order of Chiaho. In September 1916 he was appointed Chief of the general affairs department of the Peking-Hankow Railway.

In June 1917 Mr. Shui was appointed associated managing director of the Peking-Hankow Railway. In November 1917 he was conferred the Fourth Order of Wenfu.

In March 1918 Mr. Shui was appointed by the Ministry of Communications as a delegate to attend the Electrical Exposition in Japan and also to investigate railway administration in that country. In October 1918 he was conferred the Third Order of Wenfu.

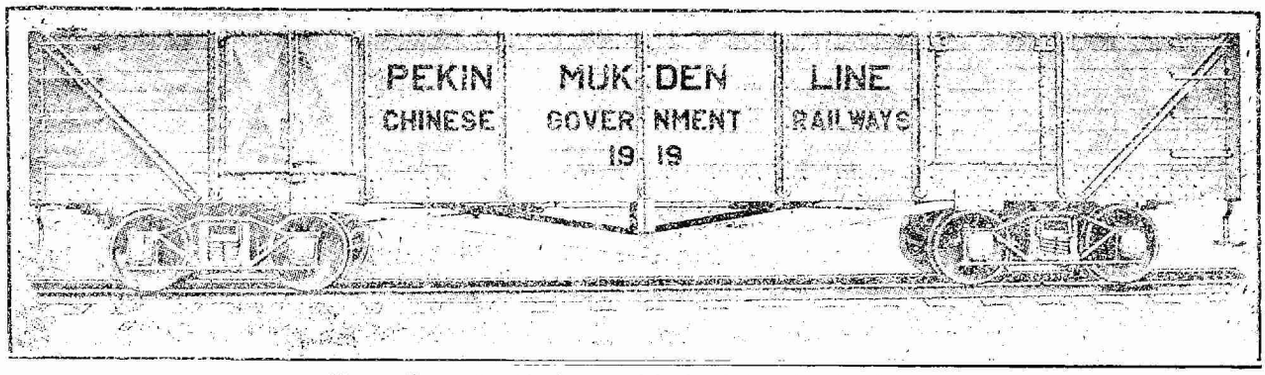
In Februarg 1919 Mr. Shui was given the Second Order of Chiaho. In December 1919 he was appointed chief of the General Affairs Department of the Peking-Hankow and Peking-Suiyuan Railways which had just been amalgamated. In February 1910 he was conferred the Third Order of Paokuang Chiaho.

In July 1910 the two railways were separated again and Mr. Shui was appointed acting associated managing director of the Peking-Hankow Railway Administration. In August 1920 he was transferred to be associated managing director of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway. This post he held until January 1921 when he was transferred back to Peking-Suiyuan Railway again as its Associated Managing-director. At the same time he was appointed a member of the Councillors' Hall in the Ministry of Communications.

In June 1921 Mr. Shui was conferred the Second Order of Tashou Chiaho. In June 1922 he was appointed acting Managing director of the Peking-Mukden Railway which position he is still holding. In September 1922 he was appointed an executive Member of the Commission on Communications in connection with the Shantung Negotiations. In December 1922 he was conferred the First Order of Tashou Chiaho. In the same month he was appointed advisor to General Wu Pei-fu, the High Inspecting Commissioner of Hunan and Hupei.

In December 1922 Mr. Shui was appointed Councillor to the High Inspecting Commissioner of Chihli, Shantung and Honan, who was then no other person than the present President, Marshal Tsao Kun. In October 1923 Mr. Shui was conferred the Second Order of Wenfu.

All the world over



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Men and Events

According to a notice the death occurred of Mrs. Feng Yu-hsiang, wife of the Christian soldier, Marshal Feng, on Monday, December 17, in Peking.

Arthur A. Medlenka, representative of the *Associated Press* and *Daily News* at Vladivostok, Siberia, arrived in Shanghai last week on a short business trip.

Hugo Reiss and W. F. Lowell of Andersen, Meyer and Company, departed last week on a short business trip to North China and Mukden. They are expected to return this week.

The Quest Society held its regular meeting on Monday, December 17, in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society. A lecture was given on "Occultism under the Searchlight," by H. P. Shastri. Dr. Chatley presided over the meeting.

Mrs. Roy Anderson, accompanied by her daughter from Peking, arrived in Shanghai this week to meet Mr. Anderson, who has recently returned from an extended trip in Yunnan province. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are planning on a short trip to America.

A fire broke out in the National Southeastern University at Nanking at midnight December 11, Tuesday. One of its classroom buildings was totally burned down. At present, the university authorities are taking every step to resume class work immediately.

Dr. Fong F. Sec of the Commercial Press, Ltd., after partially recovering from his operation, found it necessary to return to the hospital for another operation, which was performed on December 16. It is reported, however, that he is recovering and is convalescing at Dr. New's Hospital, 4 Rue Bourgeat, Shanghai.

Carl Hildabrand of the Asia Development Company, Shanghai, departed last week for Peking, where he plans to be married on Friday, December 21, to Miss Edith Christofferson, of the Swedish Mission, formerly of Shasi. The marriage will take place in Peking, after which time Mr. and Mrs. Hildabrand will return to Shanghai where they plan to make their home.

A general meeting of the American Woman's Club was held on Tuesday, December 18, at 4:30 o'clock in the club rooms, 66 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. "The Gods of China" was the subject of a lecture given by L. Newton Hayes, which comprised the program, after the short business meeting. The lecture was illustrated with idols and pictures. Dr. Anne Walter Fearn presided at the meeting.

According to newspapers received from Portland, Oregon, Miss Viola Smith, of Shanghai, having the distinction of being the first woman assistant trade commissioner, who is on home leave, delivered an address before the Pacific Foreign Trade Council convention at Portland, on November 15, 16, and 17. She chose as her subject "How the Department of Commerce in China Functions for the Development of Trade."

In order that the subject of Christian Science may be correctly presented to the public, and that any misconceptions may be corrected the Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, sends out lecturers who are authorized to speak on this subject. One of these lecturers., Frank H. Leonard, c. s. b., of Chicago, lectured on Christian Science in the Masonic Hall on Sunday, December 16, at 9 o'clock. A large number of persons were present.

The annual Christmas Ball of the Flip Flap Fraternity will be held on the evening of December 29, Saturday, in the new Chung Hwa studio, corner of Nanking-Lloyd Roads, formerly the "Jade Tree" building. The Flip Flap Fraternity is an organization of Chinese returned students from America. This promises to be the largest entertainment of the organization and representatives of similiar outport organizations are expected to be present. There will be a special program of music and dancing interspersed with games.

Harvey's Christmas Annual for 1923, published by Walter Harvey, proprietor of Harvey's Advertising Agency, Shanghai, containinig over 130 pages of stories, cartoons and jokes, interspersed by a generous amount of Christmas advertising, was distributed during the week. Harvey's *Annuals* are read with interest in whatever part of the East they are received, and in many homes one runs across the *Annuals* preserved amongst the family's collection of books and reading matter. Mr. Harvey is to be congratulated for the 1923 number.

A debate, "Resolved: that the Central government should encourage participation of foreign capital in the development of the natural resources of the country," was held last week at Nanking University, between the students of Nanking University and Shanghai College. Shanghai College upheld the affirmative and Nanking won because of the splendid presentation of the negative. The judges were: K. P. Chen, manager of the Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank, Dr. Chen, secretary to the president of Southeastern University, and J. B. Powell of the *China Weekly Review*.

Sir Hugo Cunliffe Owen, chairman of the British American Tobacco Company, London, accompained by Lady Owen, J. D. Gilliam and K. Stanley Smith, directors of the company, arrived in Shanghai on Sunday, December 16, having come by way of Suez on a general business tour of the Far East. They plan to be in China for a month. Sir Hugo Owen and Lady Owen are staying at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Morris, 8 Route Ghisi, and Messrs. Gilliam and Smith are staying at the Astor House. Mr. Morris went to Hongkong to meet the party.

New Year calls will be made this year by members of the Community Church as heretofore, according to an announcement by the committee having the plans in charge. This custom was instituted by Dr. Luther Freeman, first pastor of the Community Church several years ago, and has been continued. American homes in North, West, and South districts of Shanghai will be open on this occasion and men members will call from place to place, making the entire round of calls during the afternoon. Mrs. R. Christy is chairman of the committee arranging for the places, which will be announced later.

The mahjongg and bridge tournaments which have been held at the Columbia Country Club during the evenings of Thursday and Monday, will be discontinued, according to an announcement made. Monday night, hereafter, will be specially reserved as club night when either mahjongg or bridge can be played but no tournament play, and there will be no entrance fee. The club also announces open house for its members and friends on New Year's Day, from 5 to 8 o'clock, when refreshments will be served and there will be dancing. A New Year's eve party will be held at the club house on Monday, December 31, from 10 to 3 a.m. reservations to be limited to 350. It is urged that all those attending will send in early reservations. The annual Christmas party for the children of members and their friends will be held on Saturday afternoon, from four to eight o'clock, December 22.

A pamphlet published by the College of Agriculture and Forestry at Nanking, and edited by John H. Reisner, has recently been received. The pamphlet contains some interest-

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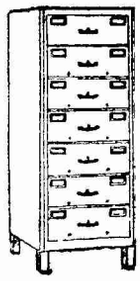

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ing data on famines in China and states that a group of students in the Nanking University made a study of famines in China and submitted the following figures: A.D. 1644-1911—1068 famines; A.D. 960-1621—526 famines; B.C. 108-960—234 famines; total for 1996 years-1828 famines. Other material contained in this issue of the pamphlet has to do with announcement of the agricultural meeting to be held in February, the summer conference at Kaifeng school nurseries, arbor day and information regarding the additions to the faculty of the school. The newly arrived from America include R. H. Porter, from Iowa State College of Agriculture, whose work will be devoted to plant diseases and special reference to famine prevention problems, and Hsu Chen-ken, from Cornell and New York State College of Agriculture.

The Newark Museum Association opened its exhibition on things Chinese on November 22, at Newark, N. J. in the public library building, when more than 500 organizations and individuals were represented at the exhibition, having prepared for this display for more than three years. The exhibit covers Chinese life from agriculture to philosophy and the fine arts. It is especially planned to show the richness of China's civilization, the industries, and to promote fuller understanding and friendly relations between the two countries. In connection with the exhibition of the Newark Museum Association, to be held in Newark, New Jersey, Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to America, sent the following message to the authorities having the affair in charge: "I wish to send you my cordial greetings on the occasion of the opening of the exhibition illustrative of China,—its land and people, and to congratulate you on the successful execution of this undertaking. Your purpose to make China and the Chinese people better known in the United States is a worthy one and cannot fail to bring the two great republics into closer relations. You have my best wishes."

News from North China

The newly formed Journalists' Association of Peking, which had called several preliminary meetings during the preceding weeks, finally crashed to pieces last Sunday at a meeting held in the Central Park owing to hopeless dissention among its members regarding the investigation into the accuracy of the report circulated by a Japanese news agency to the effect that some of its members had been bribed by government authorities in connection with the Gold Franc case. This is not the first attempt made toward the organization of a newspaper men's association, but the attempt is always hopeless owing to the overwhelming number of newspaper parasites and subsidized news agencies existing in Peking.

During this week, the fight in the House of Representatives continued. The anti-Wu ching-lien M. P's are steadily gaining sway and have taken several definite moves. They proposed to form an executive council to carry on the work of the House before a new Speaker is found. They demanded a statement of accounts from Wu Ching-lien, as he has never rendered any financial statement for years. They have also paid themselves their monthly allowances as members of the so-called Constitutional Party. On the other hand, Wu Ching-lien has proposed peace terms to his opponents, but owing to his lack of sincerity, his proposals were turned down.

A cotton exhibit was given by the Southeastern University of Nanking in the Central Park, Peking, last Sunday and Monday. On Monday afternoon, a party was given by the president of the University. A large number of guests attended and a welcome speech was rendered by the Minister of Education. Dean P. W. Tsou and Prof. E. L. Sun of the university reported on their work.

A group of militarists who are Tuchuns of provinces were appointed by Presidential mandates concurrent civil governors. These appointees are General Ma Lien-cha of Anhui, General Tsai Cheng-hsun of Kiangsi and General Li Tsi-cheng of Honan. General Hsiao Yao-nan of Hupeh may also be appointed concurrent Civil Governor of Honan soon.

Peking witnessed another big funeral procession last Saturday when the ex-Premier Chow Tsu-chi's cortege was carried to the Chiang Chung Szu, outside Shun Chi Men, for burial. Many prominent officials and foreign friends walked with the remains of the ex-Premier for a short way. The procession extended over several streets.

M. T. Liang, director general of the Weihaiwei Rehabilitation Office, resigned on account of the opposition of the Shantung people who demanded his dismissal. But he was

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persuaded to reamain in office as the Weihaiwei negotiation has not been ended and his service is still needed. On account of his ill health, he is granted three months' leave of absence to recuperate.

The construction of the Peking tramway, which has been going on for some time, has now suddenly stopped. The cause of this suspense of work is not known, But it is known that the tramway company has enough finance. It is reported that the opposition from certain quarters, especially from the chairman of the Peking General Chamber of Commerce, has rendered the company unable to carry the work further.

In face of the financial stringency of the Chinese legations and consulates abroad, the Ministry of Finance has decided to issue $5,000,000 bonds to cover the expenses of these legations and consulates abroad to be secured on the Russian portion of the Boxer Indemnity which has been abandoned by the Soviet government. In addition to the $5,000,000, another $1,000,000 in bonds are to be issued for educational purposes in Peking as the teachers and students have been agitating for some time to use the Russian portion of the Russian indemnity.

The British Legation has recently again protested to the Chinese regarding the prevalence of opium in the country caused by the indulgence of provincial militarists in encouraging opium planting and in collecting opium tax especially in the province of Fukien.

General Wu Pei-fu, the newly appointed Inspector General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan, assumed duty officially at his Loyang office, December 9.

Regarding the despatching of foreign gunboats and the reported landing of foreign marines at Canton to protect the Canton Customs House from being seized by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the government sent a note to the Diplomatic Corps demanding explanation of their conduct. Another note was sent to Canton cautioning Dr. Sun from taking any method that may give vent to foreign interventon in Chinese internal politics.

Mr. de Freitas, Portuguese Minister and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, left Peking December 14 with his wife for Shanghai where they will sail homeward for a vacation in Portugal. During his absence, Sir Oudendyks., Minister of Netherlands, will act as Dean of the Diplomatic Body.

Following the Railway and Telegraph Conference that was held in Peking at the beginning of the week, a Financial Conference was called in the Ministry of Finance. All the provincial delegates that attended the previous conference were present at the Financial Conference. Wang Ke-ming, Minister of Finance, presiding, stated that the government income is less than 20 percent of its expenditure.

Captain Robert Dollar, president of the Dollar Shipping and Lumber Company, is visiting in Peking for a few days. He has been entertained by a number of prominent Chinese here and at a luncheon given in his honor by the American Association of North China, he gave his opinion that Shanghai may sometime become the greatest shipping center of the world.

Charles Simmons, who for the past four months has been with the Leather Department of the Peking University instructing in new methods of tanning, left Peking last Monday for Shanghai, where he will sail for America.

Joseph Swan of the Peking branch of the Asia Banking Corporation, left Peking Monday with his wife for Hankow where Mr. Swan will be acting manager of the Hankow branch of the bank.

George T. Armitage of the Hawaii Tourist Bureau, and Mrs. Armitage visited Peking for a short time.

The Far Eastern Times (Peking), a British newspaper established by Mr. Lenox Simpson with Chinese capital, has recently moved its new building on Tung Ho Yen near the office of the Peking *Daily News*.

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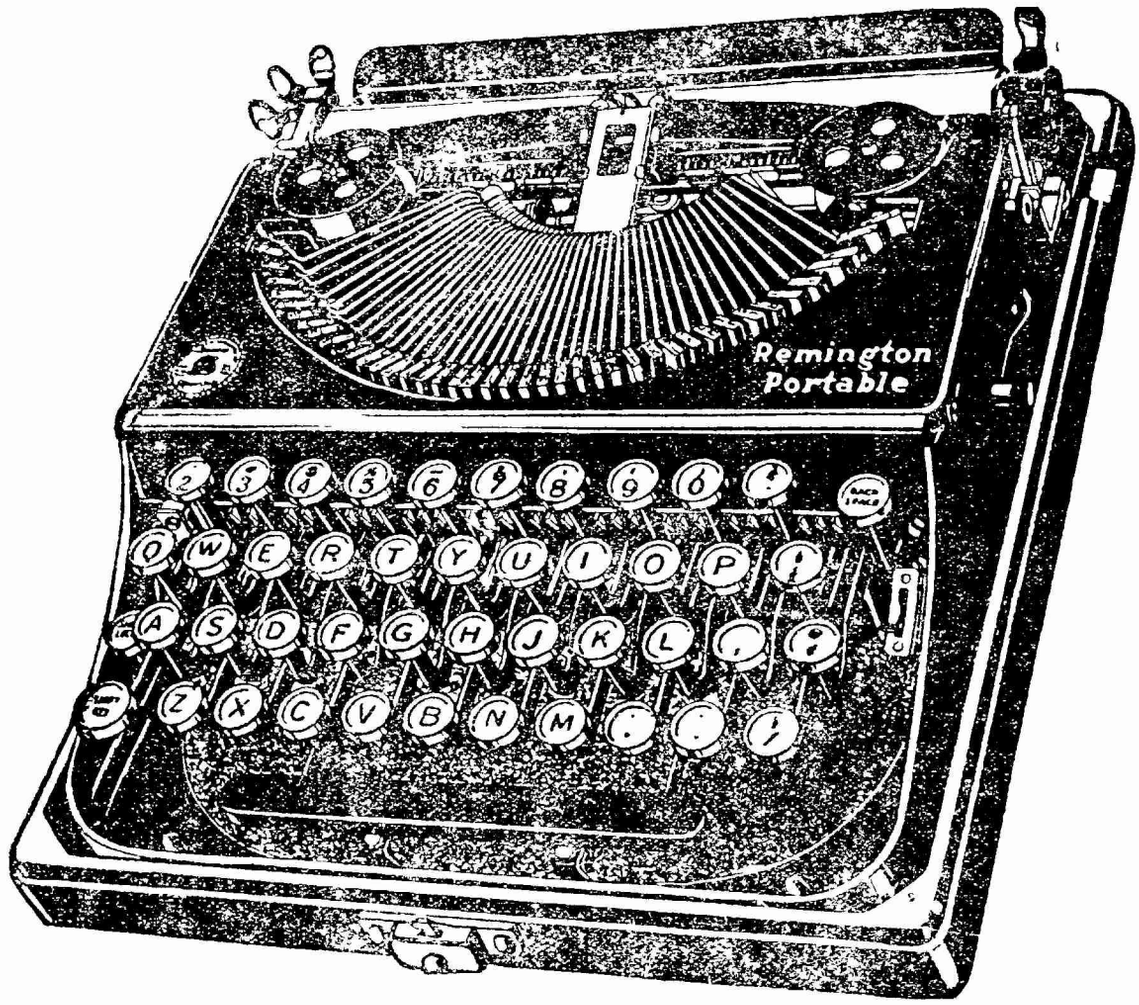

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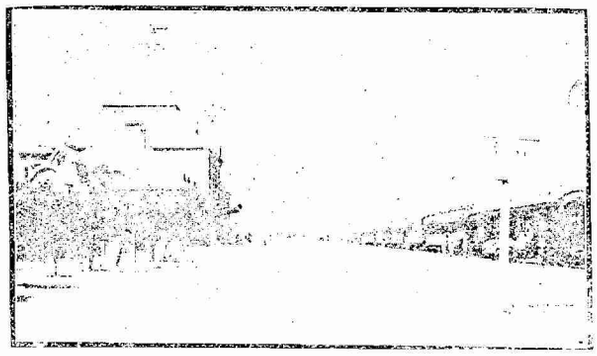

Shantung Railway Train at the Tsinanfu Station Preparing to Start on Its Daily Run to Tsingtao

Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway

The Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway running from Tsingtao to Tsinan is 394.06 kilometres in length and has 50 stations on the main line and 6 on branch lines. It has over 1,000 bridges and culverts, of which 107 bridges are of 100 ft. spans or more and 562 masonry, arch, box and pipe culverts, and over 1,960 pieces of rolling stock, including 108 locomotives, 1,661 freight cars, 196 passenger cars. The lines run through the most important and historical places of Shantung Province, while the surrounding towns and cities abound in picturesque scenery. In order to give every facility to the travelling public, this railway has joined the Domestic Through Traffic arrangements with the Chinese Government Railways and China-Japan Through Traffic with the Japanese Government Railways.

In the United States Court for China

THE DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY (CHINA), LTD., Plaintiff
vs.
H. R. EMERY, carrying on business under the name and style of THE MOTOR CAR SALES CO., Defendant.

Cause No. 2361
Civil No. 8 1
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

H. R. Emery, carrying on business under the name and style of The Motor Car Sales Company

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, December 11, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

News from Central China

S. B. Ellis, representing Messrs. Arkell and Douglas, and Mr. Stiner, China agent for the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, arrived in Hankow on the *S. S. Kungwo* and will remain here for a few days.

General Wu Pei-fu has appointed a special deputy at Ichang to prevent smuggling of arms and ammunition into Szechwan for Generals Tan Mou-hsin and Hsiung Keh-wu. He and the representative of the Ministry of the Navy are going to institute a search on all steamers bound for Chungking. As this is in contravention of the customs rules, the Customs authorities have refused to allow the search.

In response to a letter from the Japanese Chamber of Commerce requesting the cessation of the anti-Japanese movement on the part of the Diplomatic Association, the latter has decided to let the Chamber understand that it will not stop the movement until the Twenty-one Demands have been cancelled, and Dalny and Port Arthur have been receded to China.

H. C. Hill, of the Shanghai office of the Westinghouse Electric International Company, is stopping in Hankow on business for a few days.

A. T. Beltchenko, former Consul-General for Russia at Hankow, now Adviser on Russian Affairs in the Province of Hupeh, completed twenty-five years in China on December 12. He first joined the service of the foreign office in Petrograd. On the 18th of April, 1899, Mr. Beltchenko arrived in Peking and joined the staff of the Russian Legation as student-interpreter and since then his entire service has been devoted to the interests of Russia in China.

Captain Robert Dollar, who is now visiting the North, is arriving in Hankow accompanied by his son, Mr. J. Harold Dollar, on Saturday. A tiffin is to be given him in the Hankow Club by the American Chamber of Commerce next Monday.

Sir Robert Hotung was entertained last Saturday at dinner by the Civil Governor at his yamen over in Wuchang. The only other guests invited, besides Sir Robert and Lady Hotung with his secretary, Mr. H. A. Thompson, were Mr. H. F. Kwan and Madame Kwan, Mr. Chow Sing-tong, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Wong I-lin, president of the Bankers' Association, and Mr. Tseng Wu-cho, manager of the Bank of Communications. Mr. Teng Tsun-chi, Administrative Chief of the Civil Governor's Yamen, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Chen Chieh, and Mr. M. C. Liu, the secretary, were also present.

The Chinese Race Course at Hankow has been approached by the Stamp Duty Bureau to pay stamp tax for the issue of champion tickets, cash sweeps, and pari-mutuel. The levy is to be in force in the coming race meeting.

At the suggestion of Mr. Wang Pao-chao and a number of prominent Chinese scholars an academy established for the teaching of old Chinese literature has been opened at Wuchang. Two hundred students have been enlisted, and the professors there are mostly well-known pundits. The reason for this establishment is that in ordinary educational institutions Chinese literature is slighted, and it is feared that if special schools are not opened, the Chinese people may soon forget the art of beautiful essay-writing. Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has given $1,000 out of the public treasury in support of this academy.

General Chao Yung-hwa who led the northern expedition against the Szechuenese and met with defeat has now been dismissed by Presidential mandate. General Lu Chin-shan has at the same time been appointed in his stead as garrison commander of Ichang and Shihnan.

The Peking-Hankow Railway are comtemplating the running of a fourth-class on their trains so as to accommodate the poor. The charge for a fourth class passage from Hankow to Peking would be a little over $7.

General Ma Chi, who was sent to Hunan to direct the operations of the northern troops, is reported to be trying to raise Kwansi forces to attack that province and so regain his former position. General Wu Pei-fu is supposed to be at the back of the move, which is said to be a part of Wu's national reunification program.

Wu Pei-fu in reply to requests from Hsiao Yao-nan for money states that the total sum of $7,700,000 which he has borrowed from Hupeh is an obligation belonging to the Ministry of Finance who should pay the debt. Most of the money advanced by Hsiao was used in waging war in Szechuen.

The managing director of the Canton-Hankow Railway who has been visiting Peking in order to try and raise funds has now returned. It is reported that he was partially success-

ful. The Ministry of Communications has approved of the proposals but finds it difficult to secure money at present.

The Hanyang Arsenal has received a request from Chang Fu-lai, Tuchun of Honan, for 50,000 rounds of cartridges. These have to be sent to Yungsi, Chuchih and Fanghsien and are to be used for bandit suppression as Tuchun Chang says he wishes to put a stop to all this trouble before the New Year.

Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan, Inspecting General of Hunan and Hupeh, has informed the government that he has received the official seal from Marshal Wu Pei-fu. He assumed his new duties on the 13th, when he received congratulations from many officials in China.

Chao Heng-ti in Hunan is reported to have forcibly detained over a million dollars from the salt taxes and the Diplomatic Corps is lodging a strong protest about the affair. It is also stated that Chao now finds himself in such a position with Wu Pei-fu that he will be forced to cancel the declaration of independence of Hunan.

Admiral Tang Hsiang-ming, the newly appointed general Director of the Wuhan Reconstruction Bureau, has announced that he will not come down to take up the post unless the Central government provides him with the necessary funds, and also that he be given full control of all the police force in the three cities including the ex-German Concession.

A report from Yokiakow in the interior states that four representatives of Lao Yang Ren have been arrested by the soldiers there. These men were about to board a launch for Hankow when suspicions were aroused, they were searched and letters from the bandit chief accrediting them as his agents were found. They also had a large quantity of paper notes and three hundred silver dollars. According to the letters their business in this center was to buy arms and ammunition.

In view of the smuggling of arms and ammunition by foreigners and Chinese in Hankow, Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has issued a proclamation stating that the strictest measures will be taken against smuggling cases. Tuchun Hsiao believes that imported arms in Hankow are distributed throughout the interior and they either go to revolting soldiery or bandits. The constant supply of foreign arms is one of the principal causes of widespread banditry, and it almost makes the latter impossible to be suppressed.

The arms smuggling case involving Mr. J. M. Larsen, and a few other foreigners and Chinese has been investigated by the Danish Consul, Mr. Hugo Hergel, who came from Shanghai for the purpose. The case was remanded until next January when Mr. Larsen will be tried in Shanghai. Mr. Larsen was found as seller of arms to a Chinese party representing Tuchun Chao Heng-ti of Changsha, Hunan. As he was unable to deliver the arms within the stipulated time, he was arrested in the French Concession where he conducted his business.

The campaign in the interest of popular education conducted by Madame Hsiung Hsi-ling, wife of ex-Premier Hsiung, which ended this week, was a big success in view of the interest aroused on the question. More than twenty lectures were given by the lady propagandist during her stay here, and the campaign includes all leading organizations in Hankow and Wuchang. She left for Nanking on December 12 to continue her work in that city.

Fighting has been resumed in Szechuen, where Wu Pei-fu's forces are reported to have recaptured Fowchow and a few other minor posts. The Yunnanese have decided to join the Szechuen side heart and soul, and in addition the bandit troops under Lao Yang-jen, who refused to obey Wu Pei-fu's order to fight for Wu in Szechuen and were therefore driven out of Honan, may side with the Szechuenese through their association with parties in Shensi.

Hankow, December 15, 1923.

News from South China

With the Canton-Kowloon train service still cut off and the Canton-Hongkong telegraph line interrupted, Canton is farther from the rest of the world by several hours, the only communications now available being British steamers leaving Canton for Hongkong at eight o'clock in the morning and five in the afternoon of each week day and a Portuguese boat sailing for Macao daily except Sunday at 4:30 in the afternoon.

The presence of American, British, French, Japanese, and sometimes Portuguese gunboats in Canton harbor is facilitating the nationals concerned somewhat in Canton through the courtesy of wireless operators attached to the ships. An effort is being made to install a wireless station in Shameen

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In the United States Court for China

ALFRED RAU, Plaintiff, vs. LULU VIOLET CAROLINE RAU, Defendant.

Cause No. 2353
Civil No. 866
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies: *GREETING:*

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

LULU VIOLET CAROLINE RAU,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Nov. 27, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

27-176

to solve partly the communication problem, but the artificial barrier in the way of treaties and the like may eventually discourage the investment required to make the enterprise a success.

The failure of the factions of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and those of General Chen Chiung-ming to suppress one another and of the Cantonese to oust all trouble makers in Kwangtung, has widened the reign of terror now all over the province. The improper care and non-burial of the dead in the recent battles in the East River districts have added plague to the long list of sufferings among the inhabitants of the ruined towns and villages this winter.

Very little or no relief measures will be available in Canton for the districts this winter owing to the absence from the city of the more influential leaders among the people. The president of the General Chamber of Commerce, the formal and recognized head of the business community, has been rendered impotent by his residence in Shameen to avoid the terror of the native city, while a general secretary of the chamber, one who does the actual work, is a refugee in Hongkong to avoid being summoned by the local authorities for drafting the "indictment" against the present conditions for which the present regime must be held responsible.

Chan Heung-lun, the foremost leader of the nine great charitable associations in Canton, a former *taotai* and adviser to the military administration several years ago, has refused to be deported and is still being held in the Canton police headquarters. He is accused of being unfriendly to and non-cooperating with the present regime of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The so-called committee on reconstruction, a body of Cantonese citizens assisting the present regime, has plainly advised Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and mayor of Canton, that it will not join the scheme to make the local land-owners contribute a special tax of three percent of their property value unless the mayor will refrain from further confiscating the property of the people. Moreover, at the beginning, it was understood that only those who feared that their property would be interfered with might offer their deeds for further verification at a fee of three dollars per hundred in value and that those who were afraid of being pressed into military service might contribute a fee of one dollar up each for a badge which would exempt the bearer from being held up on the streets. From the recent announcements it was noted that every deed in Canton had to be reviewed at the cost of three percent of the value involved, while no mention was made referring to the cancellation of the confiscating measure.

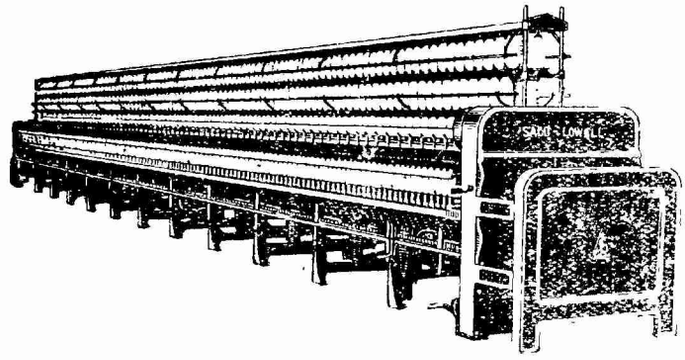
General Hsu Chung-chi, commander-in-chief of the Kwangtung Army supporting Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Liao Chung-hoi, civil governor of Kwangtung, and Yeh Kung-cho, secretary of finance to the general headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen have left Canton for Shanghai and northward, following Hu Han-min, a former governor and chief adviser to Dr. Sun who left a month earlier. An effort is being made to reorganize the Kuomintang and particularly to save Dr. Sun from Canton as soon as possible without causing any unnecessary disturbance one way or another.

Canton is today a cesspool for human refuse and military failures from Hunan, Honan, Kiangsi, Shensi, as well as those from Yunnan and Kwangsi. The new concrete buildings along the Taiping (Peaceful) Maloo in Canton and other streets are occupied by non-Cantonese troops who are here to help themselves though claiming to reinforce Dr. Sun Yat-sen. To the disgust of the good citizens of Canton, the non-Cantonese troops are daily increasing in number, thus making it necessary to levy more taxes and open more opium and gambling dens for their support.

Jue Chock-man, magistrate of Heungshan, has succeeded in withholding the office from Lin Ching-yung, an appointee of Liao Chung-hoi. Lin will be given another post. The citizens of Hokshan and Sunwui are also trying to retain their present magistrates against changes by the civil governor. For a time the people of the districts in Kwangtung were given the privilege of nominating their magistrates, but upon the return of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's regime this privilege was withdrawn.

The returned students in Hongkong, numbering more than a hundred, have organized a club and will have a reunion of their own the first of next year. The Canton club will have its annual reunion as usual this New Year eve.

The teachers of the public schools in Canton refuse to teach classes because of the failure of the government to keep its word in paying them a little. The government, however, has assured the higher school teachers that they may receive something, perhaps a week's pay, before Christmas, promising them that their many months' arrears will be attended to as soon as peace is near. The primary teachers will receive the first half of their September salary within a day or two after the 5th of December. The teachers are petitioning the government to let them have their September pay in full during December.



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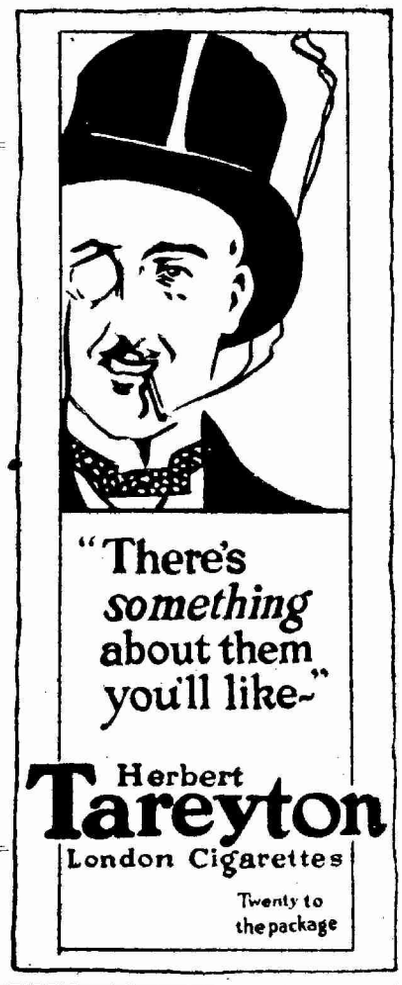

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27-178

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has decided to require the inhabitants of Kwangtung coming under his sphere of influence to present again their title deeds on property for another examination, charging a fee of three percent on the value involved. The commissioner of finance of Kwangtung will open district offices for this purpose. He expects to stop confiscating private property for war purposes as soon as this land re-examination measure produces enough revenue.

The secretary of war under Dr. Sun Yat-sen has taken from the Kwangtung commissioner of finance the administration of the *likin* stations, thus depriving the province of a greater part of its income.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's mercenary troops from Yunnan and other places have reported the recapture of Sheklung and towns further away, from General Chen Chiung-ming. Railroad traffic from Canton to Sheklung has been resumed.

Chau Lu, M. P., formerly commissioner of finance of Kwangtung, has been appointed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen the principal of the Higher Normal School, soon to be known as the Kwangtung Teachers' College, succeeding Kin Tsang-ching. Mei Kwang-pui has replaced Mr. Chau as financial commissioner.

H. W.

Canton, December 6, 1923.

The Week in the Far East

(*Covering the period from December 12 to December 19*)

The time-worn subjects of the gold franc issue in Peking which seems to be nearing a crisis, the seizure of the Canton Customs by Sun Yat-sen which tends to be a serious matter, the calling of the financial conference in Peking, and the old question of treaty rights arising again at Urga between the foreign and Chinese over transportation of cargo and passengers from Kalgan to Urga constitute the news of the week past. Japan is still settling her suffrage problem, earthquake reconstruction plan, and battling with new problems which came up at last meeting of her Diet. No news of any importance has developed during the week under review in the Philippine Islands and nothing has materialized between Russia, China and Japan with regard to any calling of conferences.

China May Be Forced to Pay

Unless the Chinese government agrees to pay the French portion of the Boxer indemnity in gold francs, as demanded, the French government will negotiate with the Powers concerned to seize all sources of Chinese revenue. Representations will be made to the Inspector-General of Customs and the Powers signatory to the 1901 protocol with a view to having the French instalment for the whole of this year forcibly taken over. Four of the quarterly instalments for this year are now due. It has been decided that this drastic measure will be taken if necessary to force China to carry out her treaty obligations, not only to France but also to Belgium, Spain and Italy who are vitally interested in the decision of the gold franc question, says the *Far Eastern Times* of recent issue.

The latter three countries, according to the treaty, are to be paid in gold francs; America and Great Britain, however, are not financially interested in the matter. America's quota is paid in gold dollars, the arrangement with Great Britain being that the indemnity be paid in gold sterling. It is pointed out that Chinese educational institutions are suffering as a result of the failure of China to offer gold francs. Not only Sino-French educational institutions in China but Chinese schools where French is taught will also receive a portion of the Boxer indemnity, providing, of course, the gold franc question is settled satisfactorily. The Peking University will also get its share.

French Premier Insists China Meet Obligations

Premier Poincare, replying to a letter from M. Tardieu on behalf of a number of holders of Chinese five percent 1895 Loan bonds, who have not been paid their dividends since September 1921, states that as far as this particular loan is concerned the Chinese government can invoke no valid reason to justify non-payment of dividends says a *Reuters* report. French diplomacy continued to urge the absolute necessity for China to respect her obligations with regard to French holders of the loan. The political instability of China rendered vain the steps hitherto taken thereanent by the French Legation at Peking, but negotations would be renewed as soon as a new government was constituted and would be followed up with all regard for French interests.

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For a Practical Peace Plan for China

Through the cooperation of a number of prominent foreigners and Chinese, the China Weekly Review is enabled to announce herewith two prizes totalling $1,500 in Chinese currency for the most practical plan for solving China's internal political problem. The person presenting the best plan in the opinion of the judges will receive $1,000 and the person submitting the next best plan will be awarded the second prize of $500.

Competition Open to All

The competition is open to all Chinese and also to foreign residents of China, the only condition being that manuscripts containing the suggestions must be received in the office of the China Weekly Review before January 1, 1924, at which time they will be examined by the judges and the prizes awarded. The plans receiving prizes will be published in the Chinese and foreign press of China and also abroad.

Suggestions to Contestants

Persons desiring to submit plans for the solution of China's internal political problem should remember the important element of practicability; which means a consideration of the actual conditions which exist in China; the adoption of a workable constitution; control of communications; maintenance of internal order affecting the security of the lives and property of both Chinese and foreigners; reconstruction of China in accordance with the hopes and ideals of the statesmen of the leading nations of the world as expressed in the deliberations and results of the Washington Conference.

Manuscripts may be submitted in either the Chinese or English languages. Those submitted in English should be typewritten on one side of the paper only. The names and addresses of the writers of manuscripts should be placed in a sealed envelope accompanying the manuscript when sent to the office of the China Weekly Review No limit is to be placed upon the length of manuscripts, but the plans most clearly and succinctly expressing the ideas of the writers will naturally receive most favorable attention.

The judges who will consider the various plans submitted will be of American, British and Chinese nationalities with no present political affiliations either in China or abroad.

The names of the foreigners and Chinese cooperating with the Review in the offer of the foregoing prizes will be announced at the conclusion of the competition. All manuscripts should be submitted as early as possible to the Editor of the

CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China.

◉懸獎徵文

◉文題「弭除中國內爭之實際辦法」

徵得中外名碩數人之贊助特懸兩獎共計銀一千五百元徵求解決中國內政治問題之切實可行計劃揭曉之前由評判員於應徵文稿中選定最優次優二篇前

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憲法(三)管理交通事業(四)維持有關中外人生命財產之

治安(五)依據各國政治家在華盛頓會議席上與夫決議案內所表示之希望與觀念而改造中國

讀者之注意

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其所用之紙祇許一面打字應徵諸君須將其姓名與住

贊助茲舉之中外人士之姓名容於本徵文揭曉之時發

毫無關係者

表之

上海密勒氏評論報謹啓

Senators in Peking Demand Action

Following a meeting of the Senators in Peking on December 15, when Kao Ling-wei, Wang Keh-ming, and Dr. Wellington Koo were conspicuous by their absence, it was decided to draft a circular telegram to the provinces, in addition to addressing a note to the President, denouncing Wang Keh-ming and the alleged gold franc statement. While so many attempts have been made to have a full meeting of the Senators to elect a speaker and especially to discuss the report of the Finance Minister, whom it is reported has entered into a secret agreement over the settlement of the gold franc issue, the situation has become ridiculous in Peking and utterly hopeless as seen by those following the reports of attempts to carry on with the affairs of the government.

China's Finance in the Usual Depleted State

During the week under review a financial conference was called and the first meeting held in Peking, on Monday, December 10. Wang Keh-ming, acting Minister of Finance presided over the conference and submitted a detailed report on China's financial condition stating that the foreign new year's settlement was figured to approximate roughly ten million dollars with a generous portion due militarists. Close to three million was due at once. Some of the other important facts brought out in his report are reprinted herewith.

"Receipts and Expenditure"

(1) The customs revenue: The Customs surplus used to be at the disposal of the Government but during recent years this fund has been devoted to the services of different foreign and domestic loans amounting to ninety millions every year, and there is no more surplus available for any other purpose. As to the Native Customs Revenue, it has since the 7th Year of the Republic (1918) been placed under the charge of the Inspector-General of Customs as a sinking fund for the redemption of the 3rd Year and 4th Year domestic bonds. Furthermore, such Customs Offices as lie within the jurisdiction of the so-called People's Army in the South-western provinces have not made remittances to the National Treasury for a long period of time. What has been going regularly into the National Treasury is the revenue of the Peking Octroi which yields not more than two million dollars a year.

(2) The Salt revenue: The Salt Revenue has, like the Customs Revenue been pledged against certain foreign loans and yields a surplus. But owing to financial stress this surplus has been offered as security against more than one hundred domestic and foreign loans between the 5th and 10th Year (1916-1921), the former amounting to seventy million dollars and more, and the latter to over twenty-six millions.

These are all short-term loans bearing interest at a very high rate. For the payment of their principal and interest due every month it requires more than seven million dollars. Now the Salt surplus is quite limited and there were in the past frequent disputes over its distribution at the time of release, usually causing defaults. In January of last year the Ministry of Finance floated the so-called 96 million dollar loan for their reorganization and things are now going a little better. The Salt surplus amounts to forty-three million dollars on an average every year, from which some four million three hundred thousand dollars have to be appropriated for the sevice of certain domestic loans and subsidies for the provinces, and therefore there is nothing from this source left at the disposal of the government.

(3) Wine and tobacco revenue: Receipts from the tobacco and wine taxes, monopoly and license fees amount on an average to fourteen million dollars a year. Deducting expenses for the Tobacco and Wine Bureau and appropriations for the provinces a litle over six million dollars are remitted to the National Treasury annually.

(4) The stamp revenue: from this source an average amount of more than two million nine hundred thousand dollars is obtained annually, but the government only receives from two to three hundred thousand dollars a year after deducting various expenses and appropriations for the provinces.

(5) Goods tax: Receipts from this source have not been remitted to the government by the provinces during recent years.

"Foreign Obligations"

Mr. Wang next dwelt on China's foreign obligations. China's foreign loans, according to Mr. Wang's estimate, have reached $2,200,000,000. During the last days of the Manchu regime the total amount of foreign loans was only $700,000,000 to which $1,500,000,000 have been added since the inception of the Republic. Including the military and administrative arrears of $200,000,000 it means that the nation's obligations have increased during the last twelve years by $1,700,000,000.

Further Difficulties in Kalgan-Urga Districts

Foreign firms engaged in Kalgan-Urga transportation traffic are again complaining bitterly against unjust discrimination. The attention of the Waichiaopu at Peking is now engaged over whether foreigners are entitled to engage in overland transportation of their cargo and passengers between two treaty or "self-opened" ports, in view of the fact that recently the Tutung of Chahar has prohibited certain firms in Kalgan trading with Urga, from carrying other than their own cargo in motor cors. They have also prohibited them from carrying more than three passengers in their cars. The question has sifted down to the legal technicality of the violation of the treaty rights respecting treaty ports. Assuming that the Tutung has power to place such an embargo on foreign traffic overland, the question arises as to whether foreigners trading between any treaty ports are within their legal rights in so doing. The attitude taken up by legations representing foreigners concerned is understood to be that, in view of the fact that the Powers have the right to trade in treaty ports, it follows as a matter of course that they must also be entitled to trade between such ports.

"Further, it is argued, even supposing that foreigners have the right to engage in certain trade,—providing treaties do not expressly forbid,—yet any competent official recognized by the Chinese government has a perfect right to place restrictions on trade, providing always that they do not conflict with treaty rights. Any nation, it is argued, has a right to refuse another nation permission to trade between coastal points. A violation of such a regulation by a foreign Power would be an infringement of sovereign rights. Similarly, in the case of the regulation imposed by the Tutung of Chahar, foreigners must abide by the law of the province, says the *Far Eastern Times*.

"The American Legation has placed the matter before the Waichiao Pu in a memorandum, claiming that the rights of the American firms trading out of Kalgan are being violated in view of the provisions of treaties dealing with open ports. No reply has yet been received from the Foreign Office."

Chungking Again Changes Hands

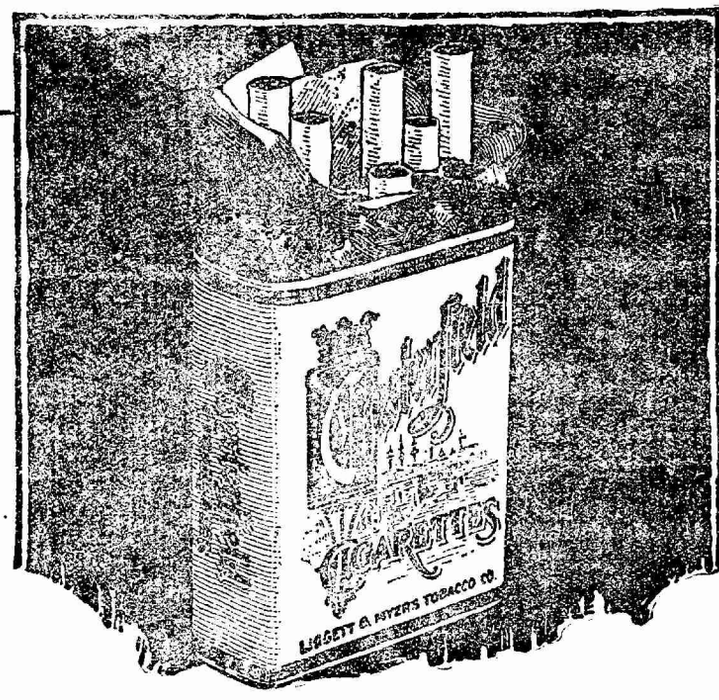
The most satisfying news coming from Szechuan province during the week under review is not that Chungking, the target of practice between the Yunnanese and Szechuanese forces, has again changed hands and is now the property of the Second Army of Yang Sen, Wu Pei-fu's agent in Szechuan, but that no fighting took place this time during the interchange of hands. The telegram stated that the Szechuan First Army evacuated Chungking on December 13 and the Second Army of Yang Sen entered the city on the night of December 14 from the North and no fighting took place. The forces in control of Chungking simply retreated in a southwesterly direction and gave way to the succeeding forces, which leads us to wonder what sort of an arrangement was made between the opposing farces.

Will It Take a War to Settle Disputes of Chekiang, Kiangsu and Fukien

Rumors are still at large with regard to a new crisis developing on the borders of Chekiang, Kiangsu, and Fukien, which was brought to a climax by the assassination of Chief of Police of the Shanghai and Woosung Constabulary some weeks past. The appointment of a successor may break the peace pact in spite of every effort to avert the calamity. One of the reasons advanced for this feeling of uneasiness is the deep mutual suspicion and growing feeling that the events on the upper and mid Yangtse having taken on a more decided complexion, hostilities are bound to be extended toward the Yangtze delta and therefore the side which acts first will have the advantage. Another reason for alarm is the resignation of Chang I-lin from the office of mediator. General Lu Yung-hisang may easily yield to the will of the people, according to a *Kwo Wen* news report, but General Chi Hsieh-yuan is in a quite different position. Lately both sides have taken precautionary measures for self defense, and it has been reported there is a continuous move of troops from Kiangsu and Fukien borders to the Chekiang border, some pressing into duty along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and in the district of Quinsan. Meetings have been held in Shanghai recently to discuss the possibilities of the development of a war between the two provinces.

The Canton Customs

The Consular Corps at Canton met on December 12 to receive the Peking Diplomatic Body's telegraphic reply to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's communication to the Canton Consular Corps with regard to taking over the Canton Customs. The commanders of the foreign gunboats were also present. It is stated that the Diplomatic Body's reply was evasive. After the meeting the Consular Corps addressed a communication to the Commander of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's troops warning him to use caution in handling his troops and that he should not employ force for occupation of the Customs House as the matter is now within the sphere of diplomacy.



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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

December 13.—In the annual report to Congress Herbert Hoover, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, recommends legislation for revision of navigation laws, and suggests that Americans abroad engaged in furthering American commerce, be exempt from federal taxation.——Compilation of final returns in general election in Great Britain shows Conservative party lost ninety seats in House of Commons, Labor party gained 47, Liberals 42, and Independent 1.——General Dawes, former director of U. S. Budget will be unofficial representative at inquiry conducted by Allied committee of experts into Germany's capacity to pay reparations.

December 14. Report from Mexico states revolution has been entirely successful and orders all foreign diplomatic and consular representatives to obey revolutionary foreign office.——The program which the government will meet in Parliament does not include Premier Baldwin's tariff proposals.——President and Mrs. Coolidge will continue the custom of holding a New Year's reception to the general public, which was revived by late President and Mrs. Harding after a lapse of several years.

December 15.—Deadlock in British Parliament becomes greater owing to Baldwin's determination to hold office, as there is no cooperation between any of the parties.—— German government resorts to drastic taxation to avert final bankruptcy.——Lord Alfred Douglass in Britain was sentenced to six months' imprisonment having been charged with criminally libeling Mr. Winston Churchill.

December 16.—Final and conclusive struggle is impending between revolutionaries and federal forces, a battle to take place shortly near Mexico City.——British Admiralty denies report that Singapore Base is abandoned.——German government signifies readiness to reopen negotiations with France and seeks interview with M. Poincare.

December 17.—Prospects are in view to overthrow Premier Baldwin by a Labor-Liberal alliance.

December 18. German government requests Reparations Commission to allow priority over reparations obligations for three years' credit of $70,000,000 for purchase of food supplies.——M. Poincare asserts he is ready to discuss matters with German reparations but with reservations.

December 19. Bill introduced into Congress asks for complete suspension of immigration to United States until 1929 when immigration may be resumed on a basis of two percent of the foreign nationals then resident in U. S.——William McAdoo, ex-Secretary of Treasury, definitely announces candidacy for Democratic nomination for presidency.

New Books and Publications

Shelton Of Tibet

By Flora Beal Shelton, New York: George H. Doran Company. Price, gold $2.00

This is a record of a noble life consecrated to a noble cause. Dr. Albert Leroy Shelton was one of those sincere and real missionaries of Christ who, following the example of the great Master, carry His cross to unknown lands. They suffer cheerfully, and serve faithfully. Dr. Shelton was one of these souls. He dedicated his life to the service of Truth and courted all kinds of troubles to carry the light of Truth effectively to the people of Tibet, the land of myths and mysteries. He imparted education, and medical treatment to those who came in touch with him. He was most successful in his missionary enterprises. While in Tibet the Doctor made some very interesting nature studies.

Dr. Shelton being master of the Tibetan language, was able to get first-hand information on the things and subjects relating to the religious life of the Tibetans. At one time a plague of rats came, they seemed to be every where. The Tibetans said that they were the Chinese soldiers who had been killed in the recent fighting. There are many such strange beliefs described in the book. Dr. Shelton was captured by the bandits and held for ransom under extremely trying circumstances . . and later was murdered by the bandits.

The book is written by the wife of the Doctor who shared many of the hardships of the life in those remote and mysterious regions. The style is graceful, easy and the narrative is highly interesting.

H. P. Shastri

New Lanterns in Old China by Theodora M. Inglis. Fleming H. Revell Company: New York: 1923.

The reader will probably pick up the book with the intention of reading a story or two, and close it after two hours of companionship with a throng of very human personalities. A single motif threads the stories, not too obviously, and makes the book of special interest to mission workers in China, but one may be a supporter of any faith or none at all and find his interest intact when the last page is turned. The tales are charmingly told, with pervading sympathetic humor, and a variety of incidents, occasionally tragic, which illustrate very concretely what is meant by the peculiar stoicism of oriental philosophy. Though it seems to the layman that only when Christianity enters the scene are all baser motives put to final rout, the writer depicts admirable qualities which are the result of cultivation throughout ages of existence under alien codes and creeds.

Te T'sang owes a debt of gratitude in preventing the payment of which outrageous fortune seems to take a malicious delight. He discovers after years of unaided endeavor that a wife in an emergency may take on the qualities of an asset and with feminine inconsistency won't stay permanently on the liability side of the ledger; with her cooperation the debt is paid.

No sacrifice is too dear to avenge disrespect to one's ancestors and the Mandarin's aged mother awaits her self-imposed doom in the calm assurance of righteousness; but, if the fates and a foreign devil doctor conspire to frustrate the performance of duty and one must live, the claims of family solidarity may be counted on to re-assert themselves and, saturated with the wisdom of the centuries, she bows to the inevitable.

The Chinese must make wonderful converts, if one may judge by the complete self-abnegation of the old bell ringer during the Boxer Uprising, who uses his failing strength prodigally to warn the Christians and, at the last, tolls the bell with supreme courage as the building below is being devoured by flames. There is no little pathos in the renunciation of flower-like Chao Kuniang under similar circumstances, but there is a lighter touch in the tribulations of the sober and sedate Cheng Ssu, confronted with an imperfectly selected little mate. Occidental acquaintance with Chinese psychology receives a material contribution in these little stories.

E. H. Lapham

Financial Notes

In the midst of a series of spectacular and disturbing political events in Europe, the United States trade situation has remained singularly stable. Such exceptions as the depression in the leather business serve to accentuate the generally high degree of activity which exists in most lines. The cotton industry, meeting buying resistance at prices hardly commensurate with 34-cent cotton, has slowed down considerably, but in recent days sharp advances in cloth prices have been well received and a better demand has been experienced. The English cotton goods situation, bad as it is, is reported as slightly improved. Those who expected greatly increased business this fall have been disappointed, as the outstanding feature of the trade situation is the firm disinclination to manufacture ahead and the continuation of hand-to-mouth buying all along the line. Nevertheless, the filling of orders and carrying forward of building projects launched during the near-boom of last spring, coupled with a steady volume of small orders, is keeping the distribution of goods at a high level. The car loading figures, which are now very significant, show over one million cars per week for nearly twenty consecutive weeks. Doubtless the hand-to-mouth policy, while safe, is increasing costs of production and distribution. In any event, commodity prices continue to rise gradually and labor is well employed. This is the basis for the common prediction of continued fair business over the year-end and a probable increase of activity in the spring. Agriculture, including all crops, has been steadily improving its position during the last three months. Inasmuch as the average price of all crops has decidedly improved, the total value is considerably higher than last year. It is reported that industrial production has been running perhaps 25% over 1922 and that production in every month of this year has been at a higher rate than in any month of the previous five years. The much-watched figures of unemployment in England showed in October a slight but significant and most welcome decrease in unemployment.

The crisis in the silk trade which seemed imminent as a consequence of the catastrophe in the silk growing and shipping districts of Japan has been avoided, and the industry is beginning to anticipate recovery from the unsettled weeks since September 1st. Imports of raw silk for October reached 31,229 bales, or 2,000 bales, above the averge monthly imports for the year. Stocks in warehouse on November 1st at New York were 32,679 bales, compared with 27,367 bales a month previous. Improved statistical position in the industry was reflected in a price decline throughout the month of almost 20%. A similar decline was noted in China and Italian grades, so that prices have returned approximately to their position before the disaster.

Operations in the mill districts have been materially curtailed, owing to the slow demand. At Paterson about the first of the month it was estimated that machinery was employed to barely 50% of capacity. Moderate business has been reported on some of the leading lines of silk goods opened for the spring season of 1924, but the demand is for novelties and fancies, and employment conditions are irregular in different plants, due to the fashion of the moment. In general, there is conservative opinion that improvement has begun, and merchants are looking forward to a healthier development. Keen competition has led to some price irregularity and has made profit margins more or less fugitive--Trade Letter, First National Bank of Boston.

Trade Inquiries

The Ohio Parts Co., Colerain & Monmouth Aves., Cincinnati, O. desire to secure Shanghai representative for the sale of automobile parts.

Federal Commission Co., Inc., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y. desire to secure purchasers for paraffine wax.

Indiana Heading & Stave Co., Huntingburg, Indiana, desire to sell in this market staves and shooks.

Chas D. Stone & Co Inc., 112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill. desire to have a general import and export firm in Shanghai to act as their representatives.

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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, December 19th, 1923.

Exchange:—The London price of silver for spot at 33 1/16d. is 1/4d. higher than this day last week. The quotation for two months forward delivery at 32 7/8d. is 3/8d. down,-there is a differenc of 1/16d. between the ready and forward price.

Our official quotation for T/T on London has remained at 3/4d. throughout the week and exchange settlements in connection with trade have been small. Demand for cash has continued and 1/8d. to 3/4d. premium has been available until to-day, when an easier feeling is apparent and 3/4 1/4d. is the best rate offered for cash delivery. Forward rates remain much the same as last week, with a little more demand for gold remittances in evidence. Export paper is very scarce.

The position of the money market has improved and the following arrivals of silver may be expected on about the dates stated, 3800 bars (arrived to-day), 3000 per S. S. "Wilson" due 29 December, 1632 bar per S. S. "Korea" due 5 January, 3700 bars per S. S. "Morea" due 15 January.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 20,094,000 an increase of Tls. 1,534,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 33,410,000 an increase of $ 1,970,000.
Silver Yen. ....Yen. 1,930,000.
Estimated value Tls. 54,500,000 as against Tls. 54,549,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Nov.	Thursday Dec. 13	Friday Dec. 14	Saturday Dec. 15	Monday Dec. 17	Tuesday Dec. 18	Wednesday Dec. 19
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/2.038	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/4 1/8	3/4 1/8	3/4 1/8	3/4 1/8	3/4 1/8	3/4 1/8
4m/s ,,	—	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4
T/T India	224.644	234	234	234	234	234	234 3/4
T/T France	1,258.461	1365	1370	1370	1375	1375	1390
T/T N. Y.	69.615	73	73	73	73	73	73
T/T H'kong	72.336	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4
T/T Japan	70.019	65	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
T/T Batavia	187.481	197	197	197	197	197	197
T/T Straits	74.259	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/3.851	3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/6 1/4	3/6 1/4	3/6 1/4	3/6 1/4	3/6 1/4	3/6 1/4
6m/s ,, D/A	3/4.351	3/6 1/2	3/6 1/2	3/6 1/2	3/6 1/2	3/6 1/2	3/6 1/2
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,330.769	1445	1450	1450	1455	1455	1470
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	72.961	75 3/8	75 3/4	75 3/4	75 3/4	75 3/4	75
4m/s ,, Docs	—	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, ower when falling	Dec. 13	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	Dec. 17	Dec. 18	Dec. 19
Bullion.						
* London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	33 1/4	33 7/16	33 3/8	33 5/8	33 5/8	33 11/16
*N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 65 1/4	G. $. 65 1/4	G. $. 65 1/2	G. $. 65 1/2	G. $. 65 3/8	G. $. 65 3/4
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 318 80	Tls. 319 80	Tls. 317 80	Tls. 318 10	Tls. 317 70	Tls. 318 20
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.)999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.225	72.2375	72.1625	72.125	72.125	72.0875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	12%	9%	6%	8%	12%	12%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day. **Closing Price in New York for Previousday						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 83.46
Bank of France rate of discount	4 1/2%	London on Germany	T/T
London open Market of rate Dis. 3 m/s.	3 1/4%	New York on London	T/T 437 3/8
,, ,, 4	3 1/4%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/3 31/32
,, 6	3 1/2%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3 7/8
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/1 1/2

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Invitation to Chinese Bankers to Visit America

References: Pp. 76-77,73-74

Questions: 1. What is the American Bankers' Association, and who is Mr. Herbert Hoover? 2. Why have the Chinese bankers been invited to go to America? 3. What reasons can you give for such a trip on the part of the bankers? 4. What obstacles are in the road? 5. What has Dr. Koo to say on this question? 5. What plans for the development of China depend upon foreign finance? 6. What editorial comment is made on the present prestige of China?

Topic 2: Opium and Liquor Prohibition

References: Pp. 74:76

Questions: 1. Who was Commissioner Lin Tse-su? What were his powers? Why was he appointed? When? 2. When was opium importation prohibited in China? Was the edict obeyed? 3. Discuss the opium smuggling in the middle of the last century and compare it with that of the present day. 4. What is the Eighteenth Amendment to the American Constitution? When was it passed? How? 5. Analyse the meaning of the quotation on p. 75 in reference to the "No Man's Land" around the United States' frontiers. 6. What can you say as to Chinese and American gov't agents' work in suppressing opium and liquor smuggling? 7. What analogy is developed between the smuggling by foreigners of opium into China and of liquors into the U. S.? What part is played by Chinese in this? 8. How is the American gov't attempting to solve this question? 9. What is at the root of all this trouble? 10. To what conclusions does the writer arrive?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Wu Pei-fu

References: Pp. 78-80 82

Questions: 1. What reasons can you give for thinking that Tsao Kun is or is not a "strong man"? 2. Why is there no Premier in China? 3. What is the peculiar position of Parliament? 4. Why is it said that the Chinese "republic" is similar to the republic of France? 5. Why is it said Tsao Kun weakened himself by becoming President of China? 6. What does Mr. Dailey think of Wu Pei-fu? Why? 7. Why is Wu the "master of Peking"? 8. What can you say as to the military strength of Chang Tso-ling at present? 9. What does Mr. Dailey think of the political and military situation in the Yangtse valley? What suggestion does he make in reference to the death of General Hsu Kuo-liang, and the punishment of his assassin? 10. Why does Mr. Dailey think Wu Pei-fu is the center of the political storm in China?

Topic 2: Chekiang—Picturesque, Historic, Progressive

References: Pp. 91-100

Questions: 1, What part has Chekiang played in China's history? 2. How does this province rank in size, population, wealth with other provinces in China? 3. What signs of progress are to be found in Chekiang, and especially in Hangchow? Who is responible for the progress of this province? 4. What are the important trade products of this province? 5. What is meant by industrial education, and what evidences of it are there in Chekiang? 6. When was the golden period of Hangchow? What has Marco Polo to say of the city? When did the city begin to suffer? 7. Name some of the main antiquities in Hangchow. Why should travellers in China visit this place?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Dr. Sun and the Customs

References: Pp. 110-11,113

Questions: 1. What reasons are advanced by Dr. Sun in explanation of his plans re the seizure of the Canton Customs? 2. What is the attitude of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking on this question? Explain. 3. How near has General Chen been to Canton recently? 4. What suggestions are being made for the settlement of the customs question? What opportunity does it present?

Topic 2: Chinese Railways

References: P. 79

Questions: 1 How many state-owned railways are there in China? 2. Are the receipts from the railways growing greater or smaller and why? 3. Which railway had the largest earnings during the past six months? Why is that railway in such poor repair? 4. Discuss China's railroads from a strategic point of view. 5. Name that most important lines in China. 6. What was the total sum of the receipts for the railways during the last six months?

Topic 4: Japan's Budget

References: P. 114

Questions: 1. What is the principle upon which the new Japanese budget is outlined? Explain. 2. What is a Budget? Why should every country' government be based on budgetary findings? 3. Does the new budget show an increase or a decrease over that of the current year? Why?

Topic 5: American Trademarks, Tradenames, Copyrights and Patents in China

References: Pp. 82,84,86,

Questions: 1. To whom is this series of articles of real importance? Why? 2. Why is it necessary that trademarks should be registered? 3 What is meant by proclamations in reference to these? 4. Why should two companies not use the same trademark? 5. What is the Chinese definition of a trademark? How may it be infringed? What remedies are there for infringement? 6. What is a Patent? Are patents protected by Chinese law? Explain. 7. How does extraterritoriality complicate the matter of infringement of trademarks? 8. What is a Copyright? What was the importance of the Webster's Dictionary case recently decided by the Mixed Court in Shanghai? 9. What recommendations are made by the writer for the protection of owners of copyrights?

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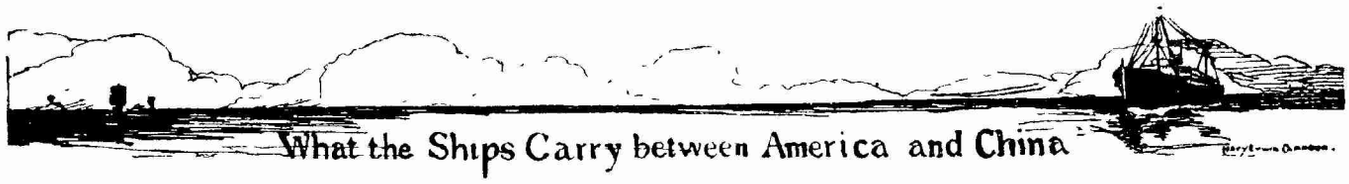

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Nov. 1.28 equal Gold $1

(Continued from last week)

White, Shanghai, Bls. 30 Pls. 29.29
White, other Ports ,, 5 ,, 5.00
To New York.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 354..... Pls. 352.08
White other Ports, Bls. 55..... ... ,, 54.43
Yellow, Shanghai, Bls. 5..... ..... ,, 4.92
Yellow, Hankow, ,, 5 ,, 5.00
,, other Ports ,, 28 ,, 27.64
Silk Pongees, Shantung ,, 8,65
Chinaware, Coarse..... ,, 104
Chinaware, Fine..... ,, 60
Egg Yolk, Dried ..... ,, 201
Hair, Human ..... ,, 30
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.. ,, 19
Straw Braid, Mottled.. ,, 24
Straw Braid, White ... ,, 11
Skins, Goat, Tanned... Pcs. 20,500
Skins, Dog..... ,, 21,400
Musk..... Taels 284
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 538

S. S. Shinyo Maru, November 24.

To San Francisco.
Tea, Black, Kiukiang . Pls. 2
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 708
To New Orleans.
Hats, Rush ..... Pcs. 4,800
To Los Angeles.
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 778
To New York City.
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo Pls. 647
Bristles ..... ,, 45
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 403

S. S. President McKinley, Nov. 16.

From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 138 Pls. 490
Apples, Fresh..... ,, 751
Fish, Salt..... ,, 18
Flour, Wheat..... ,, 13,782
Hams and Bacon ..... ,, 9
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, .. ,, 1,233
Milk, Evaporated .... ,, 712
Potatoes Fresh ..... ,, 65
Motor-cars ..... Pcs. 32
Cigarettes ..... Mille. 4,000
Machinery.....Hk. Tls. 9,950

S. S. Siberia Maru, November 19.

From U. S. A.

Iron Plate Cuttings.... Pls. 859
Iron Wire Shorts .... ,, 338
Bones, Cow ..... ,, 310
Barley..... ,, 1,485
Fruits, Canned ..... ,, 8
Raisins ..... ,, 1,020
Rosin ..... ,, 1,569
Soda, Caustic ..... ,, 197
Cigarettes ..... Mille 29,000
Oil, Unclassed..... Galls. 1,306

S. S. President Cleveland, October 12.

From U. S. A.

Treasure:
Silver Bars .... Hk. Tls. 1,534,882

S. S. West Ison, October 4.

From U. S. A.

Timber:
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn ..... Sup. ft 1,148 ~70

S. S. Eastern Prince, November 20.

From U. S. A.

Bronze Ingots ..... Pls. 17
Iron, Anvils ..... ,, 14
Iron Bars..... ,, 125
Iron Nails, Cut ..... ,, 29
Iron Pipe Fittings ... ,, 24
Iron Pipes ..... ,, 1,320
Iron, Galvanized:
Pipes..... ,, 1,104
Wire Shorts ..... ,, 1,061
Tinned Plates, Plain .. ,, 6,752
Cocoa, Prepared..... ,, 5
Glycerine ..... ,, 41
Indigo Paste, Artificial . ,, 1,850
Leadfoil and Tinfoil .. ,, 978
Oil Vegetable ..... ,, 30
Paints, Unclassed..... ,, 2
Paper, Cardboard ..... ,, 67
,, Wax ..... ,, 23
Soda Ash..... ,, 80
,, Bicarbonate of... ,, 294
Stearine ..... ,, 86
Sugar of Milk..... ,, 168
Wax, Paraffin ..... ,, 5,709
Paint, Enamel ..... Galls. 72
Paints, Unclassed .... ,, 275
Turpentine, Vegetable ,, 500
Chocolate..... Lb. 576
Organs ..... Pcs. 9
Typewriters..... ,, 126
Shoes..... Pairs 1,632
Canned Fruits..... Doz. 40
Coffee, in Tins ..... ,, 66
Handkerchiefs..... ,, 125
Hosiery..... ,, 278
Underwear ..... ,, 47
Cigarettes ..... Mille 78,050
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs.
101 ..... Hk.Tls. 6,120
Machinery..... ,, ,, 132,003

S. S. President Lincoln, Nov. 23.

To San Francisco.
Silk Piece Goods..... Pls. 4.44
,, Pongees, Shantung ,, 4.74
Tea, Black, Hankow .. ,, 111
,, ,. other Ports.. ,, 28
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo .. ,, 74
Antimony Regulus .... ,, 420
Chinaware, Fine ..... ,, 48
Egg Albumen, Dried... ,, 277
Egg, Yolk, Moist ..... ,, 231
Egg, Whole, Frozen... ,, 277
Feathers ..... ,, 104
Intestines, Pigs', Salted. ,, 47
Intestines, Sheep's Salted ,, 8
Paper, Waste..... ,, 565
Tallow, Vegetable..... ,, 16
Walnuts, in Shell..... ,, 1,350
Scissors ..... Pcs. 1,469
Carpets .....Hk. Tls. 1,272
Foreign Goods.
Mushrooms..... Pls. 2
Iron Cylinders, Empty.. Pcs. 18
Treasure:
Gold Coins ($20), Amer ..... Hk. Tls. 64,000
To Durham, N. C.
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 357
To Chicago.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 10..... Pls. 13.03
Straw Braid, Mottled .. ,, 15
To St. Louis:
Carpets .....Hk. Tls. 387
To Baltimore.
Egg Albumen, Dried .. Pls. 68
To Buffalo.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 15 Pls. 14.77
To Newton.
Silk, Waste:
Shanghai Bls. 28 ..... ,, 90.14
To Boston.
Feathers ..... ,, 84
To Philadelphia.
Camphor ..... ,, 100
To Los Angeles.
Feathers..... ,, 30
Carpets ..... Hk. Tls. 700
To New York.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 200 ,, 197.17
White, other Ports, Bls. 10..... ,, 9 97
Yellow, other Ports, ,, 5 ,, 5.00
Silk, Waste:
Other Ports Bls. 122 ,, 404.5

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—During the early part of the week, the cotton market has experienced a sharp decline in sympathy with the heavy drop in Mid-Americans, causing considerable nervousness. At the close, however, Mid-Americans recovered some 265 points for December and 200 points for July, due to the government report construed bullish and estimate of the total crop of cotton at 10,081,000 bales, in consequence of which our market responded accordingly.

In viewing the situation from all sides, therefore, we do not think that the advance in the last 48 hours has been excessive, and while any calculation involving the future course of prices is dependent on developments in Mid-Americans, we believe with the outlook as it presents itself, the chances for successful operations still lie on the bull side, so that if any temporary weakness should develop in the speculative markets, we could only advise our friends to take advantage of such moments to buy.

Yarn:—During the early part of the week the market was somewhat easier, due to the weakness of the raw material and at the close, the undertone was firm. Prices are nearly the same as compared with last week's level. In all some 4,000 to 5,000 bales have been booked for export to Tientsin, Chefoo, Hankow, Kiangse, Fukien and Swatow. From present indications, we look for better markets in the near future.

Liverpool, December, 13, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—
Fully Middling Spot .....20.83 Pence
,, ,, January .....20.21 ,,
,, March .....20.15 ,,
,, Market:—*Easier.*

New York, December, 13, 1923.

New York Market:—December .....35.10 Cents
January .....34.60 ,,
March.....35.00 ,,
May.....35.20 ,,
July .....34.45 ,,
Spot .....35.60 ,,
Market:—*Easier.*

Bombay, December, 13, 1923.

Bombay Market:—
Broach, F. G. April/May, ...Rps. 652 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan..... ,, 542 ,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan..... ,, 612 ,, ,,
Market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market:—
Tungchow, Spot..... Tls. 47.50
Shanghai, Spot ..... ,, 44.00
M-ginned, Spot ..... ,, 45.00
Taichong, Spot..... ,, 46.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot..... ,, 45.50
Ningpo, Spot. ..... ,, 42.00
Market:—*Steady.*

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFEN.

U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299-331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Dec. 12, 1923	Cause No.	2357 } 2359 }	U. S. v. E. G. Hinde; testimony taken of A Woods, F. J. Schuhl, H. Frick, Y. M. Tien, defendant; submitted on briefs to be filed.
„ 17, „ „	„	1506,	Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; on motion for new trial; continued to December 18th.
„ 17, „ „	„	1544,	Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone; on first intervenor's motion to approve condensed statement of evidence, etc.; plaintiff and second intervenor given until December 20th to file objections to summary.

IN THE MATTER OF TAM KUN alias HENRY THOMAS, deceased

(*Continued from last week.*)

forms required by the law of the place where the testator was domiciled when it was made. And where no specific form is required it appears to be sufficient that the Courts of that Country would have upheld it.[3] The deceased's domicil of origin was Hongkong; he may have acquired domicil in China; it is not necessary to decide that, as the result is the same. I have evidence before me, uncontradicted, that the letter in question would in Courts in China be upheld as a valid testamentary disposition, and I am satisfied, if it be for me to ascertain without evidence the state of Chinese Law, that that is so. There is no question of "family estate" here. If the deceased's domicil was China on December 5, then I can admit this letter to probate. If it was Hongkong, then the Ordinance No. 1 of 1856 expressly holds good such a testamentary document made by a Chinese.

I therefore order that probate can issue on the necessary formalities being complied with to the plaintiff as executor according to the tenor. As to the affidavits, I have already returned them to the plaintiff's Counsel in order that the jurat may be completed. It is unfortunate that this is so; but it is necessary that this Court, a foreign Court to that in Hongkong, should be in full possession on the document itself, of the position of the officer taking the oath and of his jurisdiction to administer an oath. Costs of all parties out of the estate.

3. Stokes v. Stokes. 78 L. T. 50.

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA

China & Far East Finance & Commerce, Plaintiff,

V.

J. R. L. Calder Defendant.

SYLLABUS

(*By the Editor*)

Torts. The distribution of misleading circulars tending to injure another's business held to be an actionable wrong and damages awarded.

(*July 3, 1923*)

SIR SKINNER TURNER, C.J.:

The original writ in this action asked for an injunction to restrain the defendant from sending out a circular purporting to come from the plaintiffs. An injunction to that effect was granted ex parte and was subsequently continued by consent till the trial. On the return day leave was given to serve an amended writ asking for damages for "wrongful depriving the plaintiffs of certain documents." The statement of claim elaborated this claim in paragraph 11, and then proceeded to add a fresh tort, the wrongful interference with the plaintiffs' business whereby they have suffered damage. The defendant pleaded that the documents in question were in his possession by the

Dec. 17, 1923 Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. M. Wulfsohn & Co.; on motion for plaintiff to furnish translations of certain exhibits; to be supplied by plaintiff.
" 17, " " " 2292, I. M. Burlakoff v. M. Wulfsohn & Co.; on motion to strike; submitted on briefs to be filed within 20 days.
" 17, " " " 2329, Asia Life Insurance Co. v. W. R. Rice; on motion for continuance; assigned for hearing on December 28th at 9.30 a.m.
" 17, " " " 1486, F. T. Kiang v. C. J. Kosel; on motion to postpone; assigned for hearing on January 3, 1924 at 9.30 a.m.
" 17, " " " 2306, Cadiz v. Cadiz; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of plaintiff, D. J. Santos, F. D. Venoso; submitted on brief to be filed.
" 18, " " " 1506, Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Anderson, Meyer & Co.; on motion for new trial; continued to Jan. 7, 1924, for taking testimony of Mrs. Noskoff and plaintiff's witnesses.

(Before the Commissioner)

Dec. 15, 1923, Crim. No. 547, U. S. v. M. L. Moody; plea of guilty entered.

Judgments and Orders:

Dec. 11, 1923, Cause No. 2337, Thornett & Fehr v. Viloudaki & Co.; order overruling demurrer.
" 11, " " " 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; order overruling plaintiff's motion.
" 11, " " " 2319, L. H. Woo v. Commercial Express & Storage Co; order sustaining demurrer.
" 12, " " " 2268, U. S. v. E. Stein; order of dismissal.
" 12, " " " 2279, U. S. v. J. W. Maloney; order of dismissal.
" 12, " " " 2280, U. S. v. C. V. Stein; order of dismissal.
" 12, " " " 2252, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; order of dismissal.
" 13, " " " 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone; order sustaining motion for execution.
" 15, " " " 1936, Mei Liem Socks Factory v. Niagara Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y.; order of dismissal.
" 17, " " " 2134, The Auto-Palace Co. v. H. S. Honigsgerg & Co.; judgment for plaintiff.

(By the Commissioner)

Dec. 15, 1923, Crim. No. 547, U. S. v. M. L. Moody; defendant assessed costs and warned.

Assignments For Hearing:

Dec. 27, 1923, 9.30 a.m., Cause No. 2305, A. A. Tuomola et al. v. E. G. Hinde et al.
" 28, " 9.30 a.m., " No. 2329, Asia Life Insurance Co. v. W. R. Rice
" 31, " 9.30 a.m., " No. 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.
Jan. 3, 1924, 9.30 a.m., " No. 1486, F. T. Kiang v. C. J. Kosel.
" 7, " 9.30 a.m., " No. 1506, Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.

leave and licence of the plaintiffs for delivery to certain other parties; that, in pursuance of some duty that he owed to them, the defendant has handed them to those other parties and that no actionable wrong has been disclosed.

It will be convenient if I state the facts as I find them; they are mostly admitted. The plaintiffs are the proprietors of 2 publications, a newspaper and a Year Book. Considerable revenue for each is derived from advertisements. From April 1921, to November 30, 1922 the defendant was employed by the plaintiffs on a commission basis, as business representative and advertisement manager. On the latter date he left the ser-

(Continued next week)

Miscellaneous Filings:

Dec. 11, 1923, Cause No. 2239, In re Bernard F. Wiens' estate; bond of administratrix.
" 11, " " " 2362, Nordisk Fjerfabrik, Ltd. v. Brewster & Co.; complaint.
" 12, " " " 2252, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; motion to dismiss.
" 12, " " " 2337, Thornett & Fehr v. Viloudaki & Co.; defendant's exception to order overruling demurrer, etc.
" 12, " " " 1032, Belegian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co. Inc.; plaintiff's objections to testimony and evidence included in depositions; plaintiff's objections to defendant's request for findings of fact.
" 13, " " " 2362, Nordisk Fjerfabrik, Ltd. v. Brewster & Co.; summons issued.
" 13, " Estate " 116, In re guardianship of Roach minors; guardians' report.
" 13, " Cause " 1283, In re Louisa Ellerdessen's estate; receipts (7) of beneficiaries.
" 13, " " " 2340, A. Abeles v. J. L. Cowen; demurrer.
" 13, " " " 1378, American Sales Corporation v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; defendant's motion to dismiss plaintiff's petition; defendant's brief; defendant's request for special findings of fact.
" 14, " " " 2306, Cadiz v. Cadiz; affidavit; motion for judgment by default; notice of motion.
" 14, " " " 2329, Asia Life Insurance Co. v. W. R. Rice; motion for continuance.
" 15, " " " 1936, Mei Liem Socks Factory v. Niagara Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y.; notice of withdrawal.
" 15, " " " 1486, Kiang v. Kosel; motion to continue.
" 15, " " " 2134, The Auto-Palace Co. v. H. S. Honigsberg & Co. Inc.; defendant's brief.
" 15, " " " 2357 / 2358, U. S. v. E. G. Hinde; defendant's memorandum brief.
" 15, " " " 2315, In re Annie G. M. Lincoln's Will; petition.
" 17, " " " 2364, Paul W. Kelly v. The Asiatic Motors, Ltd.; complaint; summons issued.
" 17, " " " 2319, L. H. Woo v. Commercial Express & Storage Co. amended complaint.
" 17, " " " 2360, V. Richter v. T. Tapia; marshal's return of summons.
" 17, " " " 2351, In re Ada Gilbert Chalfant's Will; petition; executor's oath.
" 17, " " " 1506, Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen Meyer & Co. Ltd.; affidavits of N. Rashin and L. Kampf in support of motion for new trial.
" 18, " " " 1506, Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; affidavit of V. Meyer in support of motion for new trial; counter affidavits of J. Raskin and S. Hochloff on motion for new trial, Exhibits "I" and "J".
" 18, " Corpn. " 108, The Belmont Hotel, Inc.; certificate of dissolution.
" 18, " " " 151, Community Church of Shanghai; articles of incorporation.
" 18, " " " 152, Grert Western Riding Academy; articles of incorporation.
" 18, " Cause " 2365, Hsu Yu Chi v. Charles Liebgold; complaint.
" 18, " " " 2354, J. P. Tarasoff v. Oriental Motor Co.; answer.
" 18, " " " 2352, Waung Yang Sze v. Universal Motor Car & Body Works, Inc.; answer.
" 18, " " " 1351, Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. Ltd. v. Green Star S. S. Co. Inc.; plaintiff's memorandum brief.

(By the Commissioner)

Dec. 13, 1923, Crim. No. 547, U. S. v. M. L. Moody; complaint.
" 13, " " " 548, U. S. v. M. Sternberg; complaint.
" 15, " Civil " 146, Kunze & Co. v. V. Elliott; complaint; summons issued
" 17. " " " 136, Wong Ching Sung v. F. G. Johnson; motion for judgment by default.
" 17, " " " 108, Asia Butchery Co. v. L. Slegman; marshal's return of writ of execution.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down.**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Express Mail	3rd & 4th	Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Fast Express	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	T.P.L. Mail	S.N.L. Night Express T.P.L. Express
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... d.											9.05			
Nansiang ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02	Tientsin East ... a											13.00	T.P.L. Express	—	14.35	9.35 T.P.L. Mail
Soochow ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39	Do. d.											—				
Wusih ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											13.20				10.08
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											21.57	*	—		19.50
Tanyang ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—	Tsinanfu ... d.											6.51	—	—		6.00
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34	Hauchowfu ... d.											14.58		18.49		16.02
Nanking ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20	Pukow ... a.											15.50	16.15			23.00
Pukow ... d.												8.50	10.00	Nanking ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			17.29	18.27			0.52
Hauchowfu ... d.												17.08	19.48	Chinkiang ... d					9.20		10.25	12.54			18.03	19.26			—
Tsinanfu ... d.												2.04	5.58	Tanyang ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.57	20.46			2.41
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.		7.10			10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			19.43	21.52			3.55
Do. d.												10.15	15.32	Wusih ... d.		8.22			11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			20.32				4.58
Tientsin East... a.												—	15.43	Soochow ... d.		9.39			12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			—				6.26
Do. d.												10.25		Nansiang ... d.		11.34	13.00		14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	22.00				6.30
Peking ... a.												14.25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05					

T.P.L. Express

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday s. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North ..... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield ..... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei ..... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction ..... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	..	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	8.05	9.01	13.25	15.30	17 5	18.16	19.20	Kashai ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghwa Junction ..... arr.	..	8 21	9.22	13.43	16.03	17 35	18.33	19.33	Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang ..... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction ..... d.*	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.52*	*16 07*	*18.42*	..	*22.57*
Kashai ..... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Shanghai South ..... a.*	*8.55*	*9.55*	*11.55*	*14 10*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*23.15*
Kashing ..... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46									
Yehsah ..... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	---	..	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction ..... d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Changan ..... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	---	..	..	22.51	Siccawei ..... d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	---	..	..	23.45	Jessfield ..... d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zahkou ..... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	---	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North ..... a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ..... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkou ..... dep.	7.45	9.49	12.00	---	---	18.30	---
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow ..... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.21	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	---	---	17.56	---	Kenshangmun ..... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.32	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	---	---	18.15	---	Konzenchiao ..... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.45	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15